The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

The Great Scandal.

BEECHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

Regrets Having Put Confidence in Moulton.

THE "MUTUAL FRIEND" NOT AN IDEAL MAN.

Beecher Blackmailed to the Tune of $7,000.

$5,000 PAID AT ONE TIME.

Carpenter Used as a Tool by Moulton.

MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Investigatng Committee Requested to Report at an Early Day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The following is a portion of the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher by the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee:

Mr. Sage—I would like to inquire how Mr. Moulton first entered this case and how he came to be your confidant?

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Moulton was a schoolmate and friend of Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton, when his various complicated troubles came upon him in connection with Mr. Bowen, went to Mr. Moulton and made him his adviser and helper. That is the way that he came into the case.

Q.—Can you tell us how you came to write that letter of despondency, dated February 6th, 1872, to Mr. Moulton?

Cool Treatment by Moulton.

A.—I would come back from a whole week's lecturing and would be perfectly fagged out, and the first thing on getting home there would be some confounded development opening on me. In this state of mind, in which I had no longer any resistancy or rebound in me, I would work the whole week out, and that is the way it happened time and time again. On one of these occasions I went to Mr. Moulton's store. Mr. Moulton had always treated me with the greatest personal kindness. He never had refused, by day or by night, to see me or to listen to me. I never saw him out of mood toward me. After the first few months he treated me as though he loved me. On this occasion I went down to the store to see him and his face was cold toward me. I proposed to walk with him, and he walked with me in such a way that it seemed to me as though it was irksome to him to have me with him, and as though he wanted to shake me off. Now, anything like that all but kills me. I don't wish to push myself upon anybody, and to feel that I have pushed myself upon any human being who does not want me is enough to kill me; and to be treated so by him at that time made it seem to me as though the end of the world had come, for he was the only man on the globe that I could talk with on this subject. I was shut up to every human being. I could not go to my wife; I could not go to my children; I could not go to my brothers and sisters; I could not go to my church. He was the only person to whom I could talk, and when I got that rebuff from him, it seemed as though it would kill me, and the letter was the product of that mood into which I was thrown.

The Pistol Interview.

By Mr. S.—When was this interview with the pistol?

A.—The first interview was at Mr. Moulton's house, December 30, and the next was at my own, on the next day.

Q.—Did you consider the interview at Mr. Moulton's house a threatening interview? I have heard from some source that the door was locked?

A.—That is stated in my statement.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton, at that time, make any charge of adultery?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton's manner, at the time when he demanded the retraction of Mr. Tilton, threatening?

A.—I should describe it as being one of intense excitement.

Tilton Thrives on Flattery.

Q.—Do you suppose that you or the community would have heard anything of these troubles of Mr. Tilton with his family had he been a successful man?

A.—I am morally certain the thing would have been deeper buried than the bottom of the sea if Mr. Tilton had gone right on to a prosperous career, and he had had the food which he had been accustomed to; but Mr. Tilton is a man who starves for want of flattery, and no power on God's earth can ever make him happy when he is not receiving some incense.

First Meeting with Moulton.

Q.—I understand by your statement that you first met Mr. Moulton at Mr. Page's studio. Is that correct?

A.—I date my knowledge of the man from that time; he was having his portrait painted at the same time, and we met there occasionally; I recollect of being impressed with the feeling that he was an acute fellow and that he had strong literary tastes, as he has.

Q.—Had you ever visited his house in a social way, prior to his first call at your house on this business?

A.—Never.

Q.—Then you had no intimate personal relations with him?

A.—None.

Q.—So that when he came to you he came rather as Mr. Tilton's friend than otherwise?

A.—Altogether.

Q.—When did you come to believe that the relation was becoming one of mutual friendship?

A.—I cannot tell you; but it was some time afterward. The transaction was made during the consultation which they had as to how Mr. Bowen should be managed so as to do, as they said, justice to Mr. Tilton. Once or twice he said to me, when I told him something, "There, that is the right thing." I recollect that on one occasion I made a confidential statement to him about some matter that they never could have found out otherwise, and he said, I don't recollect the words, I only have a recollection of the impression that was made on my mind, "that I never should regret putting confidence in him." It sprung from some statement that I had made. He gave a token of his pleasure at my trust in him, as if to encourage, as it were, a full statement, and he said that I never should regret having put confidence in him—which I shall regret to the day of my death.

Q.—If you used the words "He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been," what did you mean by them?

A.—I do not know. I am sure the conversation ran on hypothetically in respect to the betrayal of a friend in the hour of emergency. In respect to undermining Mr. Tilton just at the time when Mr. Bowen, and all the world were leaving him in respect to want of fidelity, there is one thing that you are to bear in mind, a thing that I have never mentioned to any of you, and that had a very strong influence upon me. I never can forget a kindness done to me. Mr. Beecher here told the story of Tilton going to Washington and having his son Henry appointed a lieutenant in the regular army.

Q.—Here are three letters written on February 7, 1871. I am not quite sure whether I understood you correctly in saying that you did not see Theodore's letter to Mr. Moulton of that date?

Mrs. Tilton's Troubles.

A.—I have no remembrance of it; I only knew there was an arrangement made among us to bring an influence to bear upon Elizabeth in consequence of her state of mind. I used to say to him, "Mr. Moulton, I am a man walking in open air, and full of work, and Theodore is at a loss and doing whatever he pleases, and we can come down and talk to you and have counsel, but what human being has Elizabeth Tilton to talk with her in her trouble; she is shut up at home, sick and unbefriended, and it is not generous for us to let her go unthought of and uncared for." I was always saying that there ought to be somebody who should think of her.

Q.—In your letter of that date to Mr. Moulton this occurs: "Would to God, who orders all hearts, and by His kind mediation, Theodore and Elizabeth could be made friends again; Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case." Precisely, what did you mean? Why that last sentence?

A.—It is all a muddle to me, as I don't recall the precise working of my mind. I have no vivid recollection of the making-up of the letter, or of the precise moods under which I wrote. I cannot give the reason of the sentence.

Q.—I call your attention to it because criticism is made in certain quarters that it referred to Mr. Tilton's marital trouble growing out of your offense.

A.—Well, but see, isn't it a going back to friendship? Isn't it the restoration of the family?

Q.—What do you ask for? Is it that you three should be made friends again?

A.—Yes; that we should all co-operate.

Tilton's Task.

Q.—And you say that Theodore will have the hardest task?

A.—There was a family that, by circumstances had been brought to the bitterest antagonisms at a time of most profound adversity, when Mr. Tilton had got to struggle for his livelihood, for his name, for his position, and for his household. Everything put together, he was in a situation in which he had got to exert himself in every way for a restoration in every manner, and the point was that she should co-operate with him, as well as with his friends. If she had her sorrow to bear at home, he had his too. That is what I think it likely may have suggested these words; but I don't say that it is, because I don't remember. Elizabeth, you know, was at times immensely bitter against Theodore, and felt that she had been the aggrieved one, and had been led to suppose that she had not been anything like so much aggrieved as I now suppose she has been.

Beecher Forbidden to Enter Tilton's House.

Q.—In the same letter of February 7th, you say: 'Of course, I can never speak with her again without his permission, and I don't know that even then it would be best." Why did you say that?

A.—Because either at the time of that letter from Mr. Bowen or in its immediate vicinity, Mr. Tilton, as I have the impression, even sent word by Bowen, though I cannot be sure of that, forbidding me ever to enter his house again.

Q.—Nothing else.

Wishing for Death.

A.—No. I know I frequently said that I wished I was dead, and Theodore Tilton came in and said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said, "I am living among friends, every one of whom wishes he was dead," or something like that. I do not know that it was more than that, but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one of us used to be echoing that wish. We were vexed and plagued together, and I used the familiar phrase, "I wish I was dead."

Q.—The outside gossip is that you referred in that line to contemplated suicide.

A.—It was not my general purpose. I kept it as a motto of life, by a patient continuance in well-doing, to put to shame those who falsely accused me. I meant to put down, and preach down this trouble. Of course, in my dismal moods, I felt as though the earth had come to an end. Now, in interpreting these special letters, everybody is irresistably tempted to suppose that everything I said was said narrowly in regard to their text instead of considering the foregoing state of my mind, whereas my utterances were largely to be interpreted by the past as well as by the present or future. I cannot interpret them precisely as I can a note of hand or a check. A man that is poetical, a man that is oftentimes extravagant, a man that is subject to moods, such as make me what I am, cannot narrowly measure his words, and yet from this writing of over four years, in every conceivable condition, in this large correspondence, proceeding from a mind speaking in hypothetical moods, and in all manner of states, about everybody and everything, out of this mass they have got only these few equivocal things—devices. They did not refer to me, but to him and his whole style of acting.

War and Diplomacy.

Q.—Theodore said he was born for war, and Mr. Moulton was probably born for diplomacy?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He managed this matter with Tilton?

A.—Yes; he represented himself always as having all the reins in hand and such power that if it must come, he could compel a settlement. He intimated to me time and again that he had such materials in his hands respecting Theodore, that, as he said once: "If Theodore does not do as I say I'll grind him to powder."

The Yearning of the Future.

By Mr. Winslow—The yearning of the future, I understand, was to procure the silence and burial of the scandal.

A.—No, it was'nt either. It referred to plans by which Mr. Tilton was to get something to do, and do it; and get some praise for it, and be content.

Q.—The "devices," did that refer to all the plans, and arrangements, and steps that had been taken?

A.—It referred to this: If I had been left to manage this matter simply myself, I should have said "yes," or "no." That would have been the whole of it. But instead of that, the matter went into Mr. Moulton's hands, and he is a man that loves intrigue.

Condoning Faults.

Q.—"He had condoned his wife's fault." What did you mean by this?

A.—Condoned has a legal meaning and a general meaning, but I use the word as a literary man would use it, not as a lawyer. If I used it in a legal phrase the word would have been "offense," not "fault."

Q.—In using the word "fault," do you refer to some particular act of Mr. Tilton's?

A.—I refer to the complaints he made in general in reference to her. You know perfectly what was the impression conveyed to me from beginning to end, and that was that I had stolen into his home, and that I had taken advantage of the simplicity of his wife to steal her affections to myself and away from him.

Q.—And do you mean to say that you had that in your mind when you used the word "fault?"

A.—I suppose I had.

The Greatest Harm that can Befall a Woman.

Q.—You say in the same letter he had enjoined upon you most earnestly and solemnly not to betray his wife. In what respect?

A.—Not to betray his whole difficulty into which his household had been cast. Considering how it is, I appeal to every sensitive man and cultivated nature in the world, if any greater evil can befall than have a woman—a wife and mother—made the subject of evil investigation as respects her moral character; for no greater harm can befall a woman than to be talked about from house to house, with discussions as to the grade of the offense, and the probable nature of the offense, and the cause of the offense, and everything about it. Next to stabbing a woman dead is to talk about her virtue; and if the public suppose that, in order to interpret these letters, I must refer to vulgar, physical and gross indignity, then they are living on a plane where I do not live.

Tilton's Accusations Against his Wife.

You must remember I was aware that in addition to the trouble involving my name, Tilton had also, in acts of jealousy, accused his wife of criminal intimacy with several gentlemen of whom I was *not* one and had asserted in the presence of witnesses that all her children except the first were children of these gentlemen, respectively. In his decent moods he was very anxious to have such accusations unknown to the world; the mere rumor of them would cast an ineffaceable blight upon his children. Nothing would have induced me to make this explanation but that Mr. Tilton has deliberately chosen to cast a blight of precisely the same kind upon those very children by his subsequent course, and all that is left to me is the power to speak of this abominable accusation with the scorn which such a horrible falsehood deserves.

Beecher's Strange Feeling.

Q.—You can refer to some points which have already been considered, for instance, "I have a strange feeling upon me that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." Do you refer to the same condition of health and mind that you have described?

A.—I refer to the fact simply; that was my state of mind during this great trouble; although if you were to collect all the language I have used at various times, it might produce an impression that I had wallowed in a sea of unparalleled distress. I have had stormy days, and have suffered more from this than probably all the other causes in my life put together. Yet, taking those four years together, I have had more religious peace and more profound insight into the wants and sufferings of men. Since I have become acquainted with trouble and despair I have had an experince in the higher religions of Christian life, that is worth all the sorrow and suffering that I have had to go through to get it.

Tilton Wants to be Considered a Martyr.

Q.—Is it, or not, true, that in the course of these matters Mr. Tilton expressed a strong desire that the secrets of his family should not be known?

A.—Always; at least that was his mood, except when he fell into a strange mania at times. There were times in which it was very evident that he perfectly longed to be obliged to bring out or to have somebody bring out a scandalous story on his family, that he might have credit with the world as to be so magnanimous as still to stay at home and live with his wife.

Moulton not an Ideal Man.

Q.—Here comes a clause in which you express profound confidence in Mr. Moulton's fidelity. Does that correctly represent your own feelings?

A.—It does, although Mr. Moulton was not the man that I should select as an ideal man. I thought that in that one particular of fidelity to friends he was the most remarkable man I ever met—by the amount of anxiety he was willing to give, by the amount of anxiety he was willing to encounter, by doing of work, which I suppose is more agreeable to him than to me—that is of seeking different parties, and of ferreting out stories and running things back to their source, which I utterly abhor in social relations, and consequently trying to keep me in good heart, and presenting to me the best sides of Tilton's character, which he never failed to do. When I brought to Mr. Moulton what seemed to be the bad and treacherous things I learned of Mr. Tilton, he said: "Don't believe a word of such things. I will make inquiries," and the next time I would see him he would have a plausible explanation of the whole thing, and I felt as though it was no use to attack Tilton, that he sped every arrow that was aimed against him. I have said this not only in reference to the impressions he produced upon me, but until the time of the council, I was in an abiding faith of Mr. Moulton's truth. Until the reply of Mr. Tilton to Mr. Bacon's letter I never had a suspicion of his good faith and sincerity with which he was dealing with me when that letter was published, and Mr. Moulton, on my visiting him in reference to it, proposed no counter operation, no documents or no help. I was staggered when Mr. Tilton subsequently published his statement after he came to this committee. When that came out, I never heard a word from Mr. Moulton. He never sent for me nor visited me or did a thing. I waited for him to say or do something, for I had said to Mr. Moulton within the last year, "As things are coming, you never are going to manage Mr. Tilton; he is going to manage you." I have said to him once or twice, "Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton is longer-headed than you are, and he has outwitted you," and I have said to him, "The time is coming in which I see distinctly you have got to choose between Mr. Tilton's statement and mine." He said, "That will never be; but I shall stand by you to the death." He said that to me in the last conversation I had with him.

Beecher's Confidence in Moulton.

Q.—Has Mr. Moulton any secret of yours in paper, in document or a knowledge of any act of yours that you would not have see light this hour?

A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Have you any doubt?

A.—I have none.

Q.—Do you now call upon him to produce all he has and tell all he knows?

A.—I do, I do.

By Mr. Cleveland—Have you any reason in the light of recent disclosures to doubt his fidelity to you during those four years.

A.—The impression made by him during the four years of friendship and fidelity was so strong that my present surprise and indignation do not seem to rub it out. I am in that kind of decided consciousness that I was in respect to Elizabeth Tilton, that she was a saint and he the chief of sinners, and Moulton's hold upon my confidence was so great that all that has come out now affects me as a dream.

A Ruinous Defense of Beecher.

By Mr. Winslow—In your letter of February 5th, 1872, you speak of the possibility of a ruinous defense of you breaking out. How could there be any ruinous defense of you?

A.—A defense of me, conducted by ignorant people full of church zeal and personal partisan feeling, knowing nothing of the facts, and compelling this whole avalanche of wind to descend upon the community, might have been ruinous. I think now as I then felt.

Q.—It would then be injurious?

A.—Where you would say injurious, I would say ruinous.

Q.—You speak of remorse, fear and despair.

An Old Lawyer's Advice to Beecher.

A.—I suppose I felt them all; whether I was justified in so feeling is a question. When I lived in Indianapolis, Illinois, there was an old lawyer, named Calvin Fletcher, a New England man of large brain, who stood at the head of the bar. He was a Methodist Christian man, and he took a peculiar fancy to me, and he used to come and see me often when I was a young minister, and I would see him a great deal. He would make many admirable suggestions, one of which was that he never admitted anybody was to blame except the party who attended the complaint. Says he: "I hold myself responsible for having everybody do right by me, and if they do not do right, it is because I do not do my duty." "Now," said he, "in preaching during your life do you take blame upon yourself; don't you be scolding your church and blaming everybody. It is your business to see that your folks are right." Well, it sank down into my heart and became a spring of influence from that day to this. If my prayer meetings do not go right, it is my fault. If the people do not come to church, I am the one to blame for their not coming. If things go wrong in my family I find the reason in myself; I have foreseen quarrels in the church; if I had left them alone they would burst and break out, but I cling under the advice thus given, and in doing my own duty I have had no difficulty in my church.

Letter from Beecher to Moulton.

The letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton referred to in the beginning of the cross-examination, is as follows:

MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I leave town to-day and expect to pass through from Philadelphia to New Haven; shall not be here until Friday. About three weeks ago I met T. in the cars going to B. He was kind. We talked much. He told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety, in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasion of apprehension. On returning home from New Haven (where I am three days in the week delivering a course of lectures to theological students) I found a note from Elizabeth saying that Theodore felt hard toward me, or was going to see or write to me before leaving for the West. She kindly added: "Be not cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do, and are willing, abundantly, to help him, and I also know your embarrassments." There were added

Words of Warning,

but also of consolation, for I believe Elizabeth is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for myself and her. But it seems a change has come to Theodore since I saw him in the cars; indeed, even since, he has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society, and the humiliations which environ his enterprise; he has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have participated in this feeling. It is natural you should. Theodore is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you, and all his trials lay open to your eye daily. But I see you but seldom, and my personal relations, environments, necessities, limitations, dangers and perplexities you cannot see nor imagine. If I had not gone through this past year of sorrow, I would not have believed that any one could pass through my experience and be alive or sane. I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating power, viz.: First, the great church; second, the newspapers; third, the book. The first I could neither get out of nor slight. The sensitiveness of so many of my people would have made any appearance of trouble or any remission of force an occasion of alarm and notice, and have excited where it was important that rumors should die and everything be quieted. The newspaper I did avail of, doing but little except to give general directions, and in so doing I was continually urged and exhorted by those in interest that it could not be helped. The "Life of Christ" was long delayed; had backed up the capital of the firm and was likely to sink them before it was finished. It must be that never was a book born of such sorrow as that was. The interior history of it will never be written. During all this time you literally were all my stay and comfort. I should have fell on the way but for the courage which you inspired, and the hope which you created during my vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed, but Theodore's troubles brought back the cloud with even severer sufferings; all this fall and winter I have felt that you did not feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed to both to you and Theodore as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself, but not to risk everything for Theodore. I have again and again probed my heart to see whether I was truly liable to such a feeling, and the response is unequivocal that I am not. No man can see the difficulties then environing me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion or anxiety or zeal to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into a ruinous defence of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against Mr. Tilton, which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I were not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full on Sunday. All this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system. God knows that I have put more thought and judgment and earnestness into my efforts to prepare a way for T. and E. than ever I did for myself—a hundred fold. As to the outside public, I have never lost an opportunity to soften prejudice, to refute falsehoods, and to excite a kindly feeling among all whom I met. I am thrown among clergymen, public men, and generally the makers of public opinion, and I have used every rational endeavor to repair the evils which have been visited upon T., and with increasing success. But the roots of this prejudice are long. The catastrophe which precipitated him from his place only disclosed feelings that had existed long. Neither he nor you can be aware of the feelings of classes in society on other grounds than the late rumors. I mention this to explain why I know with absolute certainty that no mere statement, or affirmation will reach the root of affairs and reinstate them. Time and work will. But chronic evils require chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him all right, I shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his happiness and safety thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. Elizabeth and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of the great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered, but to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear and despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged. If you, too, cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone. I have not another person in the world to whom I could go. Well, to God I commit all. Whatever it may be here, it shall be well there.

With sincere gratitude for your heroic friendship, and with sincere affection, even though you love me not, I am yours, though unknown to you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Beecher not a Free Lover.

Q.—An anonymous letter to the committee from a free lover says that you have a reservation in your philosophy which would enable you to say "I had no wrong conduct or relations with Mrs. Tilton," having in your own mind a belief that what you are charged with doing was right. What are your ideas on this, and [illegible] free love.

A.—I am not versed in the [illegible] the New casuistry of free love. I was brought up—[illegible] England doctrine in[illegible] a man to save one wife, and that it is best for her, and that he do not meddle with his neighbor's wives. I abhor every manifestation of free love doctrine that I have seen in theory, and I abhor every advocate of free love doctrine that I have known.

Q.—Did you ever know anybody who took it seriously who was not ruined by it?

A.—No, sir, provided they were susceptible of ruin. I have had women write to me that if I did not send them ten dollars they were ruined, and I wrote in reply that they were ruined before.

How Beecher Distributed Books.

A.—You speak about having sent Mrs. Tilton a copy of books. Was that an act of courtesy specially to her?

A.—No; I gave them out to friends. When one book would come out I would give a copy to a friend, and so on. I have not been a great distributor of my own books, only in cases where it would be a real pleasure and from an intimation that it would be so.

When Beecher Met the Woodhulls.

Q.—Are you clear in your recollection that you never met the Woodhulls more than three times?

A.—I am perfectly clear, that is, to speak to them.

Q.—State the times and places.

A.—On one occasion I was walking with Moulton in the general direction of Tilton's house, when he said that Mrs. Woodhull was going to be there. I at first hesitated, and he said, "Come in and just see her." I said: "Very well." I went in, and after some conversation down in the parlors I went up stairs into this famous boudoir room, where she sat waiting, and, like a spider to a fly, she rushed to me on my entering and reached out both her hands with the utmost earnestness, and said how rejoiced she was to see me. I talked with her about five minutes, and then went down stairs. My second interview with her was on one occasion when I had been with some twenty or thirty gentlemen to look at the warehouse establishment of Woodruff & Robinson. We were on a steamer that had been chartered for the occasion, and when I came up, Moulton said: "Come with me to town." He never told me there was to be any company. When I came there I learned there was to be something in New York in the evening, and that there were to be there a number of literary ladies, among whom was Mrs. Woodhull. I was placed at the head of the table, near Mrs. Moulton, I think on her left. Mrs. Woodhull was next to me, or else she was first and I was next. I do not remember which. At that table she scarcely deigned to speak to me. I addressed a few words to her for politeness' sake during dinner, but there was no sort of enthusiasm between us. My third and last interview was at Moulton's house. She had addressed to me a threatening letter, saying that she would open all the scandal if I did not preside at Steinway Hall, and in reply to that, Moulton advised that instead of answering her letter, I should see her, and say without witness what I had to say. She brought with her her great subject. It was in type, and my policy was to let her talk and say a little, which I did, and she went on saying "You know you believe so and so," and I said nothing, and so on from point to point, until I said at last: "Mrs. Woodhull, I do not understand your views. I have never read them thoroughly. As far as I do understand them, I do not believe in them, and though I am in favor of free discussion, yet presiding at meetings is a thing I seldom do for anybody, and I shall not do it for you, because I am not in sympathy with your movement."

Two of Beecher's Letters in Mrs. Woodhull's Possession.

Q.—Has Mrs. Woodhull any letters of yours in her possession?

A.—Two, I suppose, unless she has sold them.

Q.—Upon what subject?

A.—She enclosed a letter to me with one from my sister, Mrs. Isabella Hooker, inviting me to be present at a Suffrage Convention at Washington. To that letter I replied briefly in the negative, but made a few statements in respect to my ideas of woman's voting. The other letter was just before her scandalous publication. She wrote to me a whining letter, saying that her reformatory movements had brought upon her such odium that she could not procure lodgings in New York, and that she had been turned out of the Gilsey House, I think, and asking me in a very significant way to interpose my influence or some other relief for her. To that letter I replied very briefly, saying I regretted when any body suffered persecution for the advocacy of their sincere views, but that I must decline interference.

By Mr. Claflin—These are the two letters the signatures of which she showed to Bowen and myself. It was reported that by these letters you were to be sunk forty thousand fathoms deep. I told Bowen before I went there that I knew of the existence of the letters, and that was all they contained. Bowen made a journey clear down from Connecticut on purpose to go there.

Beecher Meets With Mrs. Woodhull at Tilton's.

By Mr. Winslow—Q.—Did you ever meet her at Tilton's?

A.—The first time I ever saw her was at Tilton's.

Q.—Did you ever meet her there any other time?

A.—Not that I recall. If I saw her I am perfectly sure she would know it. I remember her well on account of a transcendent description I had heard of her, and because of Mrs. Hooker's feelings toward her. Mrs. Hooker regarded her as Jean of Arc would a vision of the Virgin Mary, and when I went to see her I went with great expectations, saying to myself: "Here is this woman who is lauded everywhere, and must be a power to rise to the head."

Mrs. Woodhull's Threatening Letter.

By Mr. Winslow—Q.—Can you tell us what became of Mrs. Woodhull's threatening letter?

A.—Mr. Moulton opened it.

The "Ankle" and "Bed Chamber" Scenes Denied.

Q.—Now as to what occurred in your library and in Tilton's bed chamber. I refer to the occasions in which he said you touched his wife's ankle, and were found with a flushed face in the bed chamber of his house?

A.—I do emphatically deny that either of these scenes ever occurred.

An Apparent Inconsistency Explained.

By Mr. Waite—Q.—In one part of your statement you say that in December, 1870, you heard of many immoralities of Mr. Tilton, and that you believed in their existence. In a later part of your statement you say that you had been subsequently deceived into a belief that Mr. Tilton was not in fault in respect to his moral conduct. How do you reconcile these two statements?

A.—Because when the matter came to me from Bowen, and through a visit of Tilton's family, I was under a full persuasion of the truth of these things. One of the very first things to which Moulton and Tilton had addressed themselves was to disabuse my mind of this belief concerning Tilton's moral conduct. Tilton alluded to the subject of his own purity with circumstantial and historical statements, and Moulton's conduct specially tended to convince me that all the allegations against Mr. Tilton respecting such matters were false.

Beecher Denies Making Improper Proposals to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Did you admit at any time to Moulton, or Tilton, or any other person, that you had ever had any relations with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or ever committed any act to or with her, or said any word to her which would be unfit for a Christian man to hold, do or say with the wife of his friend, or for a father to hold, do or say with his daughter, or a brother with a sister. Did you ever admit this in any form or in any words?

A.—Never.

By Mr. Tracey—Q.—Did you ever, in fact, hold any such relations, do any such act, or utter any such word?

A.—Never.

Those Blackmailing Operations.

By Mr. Cleveland—Q.—In your statement you have alluded to one payment of $5,000. Have you furnished any other money to those parties?

A.—I have furnished at least $2,000 besides the $5,000.

Q.—To whom did you pay that money?

A.—To Moulton.

Q.—In various sums?

A.—In various sums, partly in cash and partly in checks.

Q.—Have you any of those checks?

A.—I have several, I don't remember how many.

Q.—Where are they?

A.—I have some of them here, one of June 23, 1871, drawn on the Mechanics Bank to the order of Frank Moulton, and endorsed in his handwriting, and one of November 17, 1871, payable to the order of Frank Moulton, and endorsed in his handwriting, and one of May 29, 1872, to the order of F. D. Moulton, and also endorsed in his handwriting. Each of these that are marked "for deposit" across the face have been paid.

Q.—As nearly as you can recollect, how much money went into the hands of Moulton?

A.—I should say I have paid $7,000.

Q.—To what use did you suppose that the money was to be appropriated?

A.—I supposed that it was to be appropriated to extricate Tilton from his difficulties in some way.

Q.—You did not stop to inquire how or why?

A.—Moulton sometimes sent me a note saying: "I wish you would send me your check" for so much.

Q.—Did you usually respond to the demands of Moulton for money during those months?

A.—I always did.

Q.—Under what circumstances did you come to pay the $5,000 in one sum?

A.—Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money, which put the affairs of the *Golden Age* on a secure footing, that they would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of them the safety of Tilton would be assured, and that would be a settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton pecuniarily.

Q.—Were there any documents shown to you by Moulton? What did he show you before you made the payment?

A.—It was the result of intimations and general statements, and I finally said to him: "I am willing to pay $5,000." I came to do it in this way: There was a discussion about that [illegible] per. Moulton was constantly advancing paper as he said to me, to help Tilton at his house. [illegible] was needy. One evening [illegible] in the back parlor, and [illegible] We were alone [illegible] took out of his [illegible] from [illegible] It was pocket a [illegible] which the writer mentioned con[illegible] to [illegible] which the writer had made to Theodore. I understood from him that the writer of this letter had given him some thousands of dollars down in cash, and then took out two time checks or drafts, which, as I recollect, were on bluish paper, although I am not sure of that. There were two checks, each of them amounting to one or two thousand dollars more, and I should think it amounted in all to about six thousand dollars, although my memory about the quantities and figures is to be taken with great allowance. But it produced the impression in me that the writer had given him one or two thousand dollars in cash down, and, as the writer explained in the letter, it was not convenient to give the balance in money at that time, but that the writer had drawn time drafts, which would be just as useful to him as money, and Moulton slapped the table and said: "Yes, it was." After, when I got home, and thinking about it in the morning, "why," said I, "what a fool!" I never dreamed what he meant. Then I went to him, and said to him: "I am willing to make a contribution and put this thing beyond a controversy." "Well," he said, something like this, "that he thought it would be the best investment that ever I made in my life." I then went to a savings bank and put a mortgage of five thousand on my house. I took a check which was given me by the bank's lawyer, and put it into the bank, and on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better than to have a check drawn to his order, I drew the money in five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars bills; I have forgotten which, but I know they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand, and these I gave into his hands. From time to time he spoke in the most glowing terms, and said that he was feeding it out to Theodore, and he said that at the time of the first installment he gave Theodore $500 at once, and he sent with it a promissory note for Theodore to sign, but that Theodore didn't sign it, and put it back, saying that he saw no prospect in the end of paying loans, and that he could not honorably, therefore, accept them, and refused to sign any note, and Moulton laughed significantly and said that Tilton subsequently took the money without giving any note.

Q.—Did you receive any note or security whatever, or evidence from Mr. Moulton, or has there been any offer to return the money to you?

A.—Nothing of the kind. It was never expected to be returned by either party.

Q.—Has Moulton said anything to you about money in a comparatively recent period?

A.—About the time of the publication of the Bacon letter, I think, I had been given to understand that he had offered five thousand dollars in gold to Tilton if he would not publish the letter, and that at the then stage of affairs Moulton felt profoundly that Tilton could not come out with a disclosure of all this matter without leaving Moulton in an awkward position, and that he offered $5,000 in gold if Tilton would not publish that letter. It led to some little conversation about a supply of money, and he said that I had better give him my whole fortune than have Tilton go on in his course.

Q.—That you had better give your whole fortune to Mr. Tilton?

A.—Yes, rather than have Tilton go into this fight.

Q.—Was that before the publication of the Bacon letter?

A.—I can't be certain about that. It was about that time.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton ever question you in regard to this matter whether you had ever spoken to any one or expressed any anxiety in your mind about it?

A.—He did; not many weeks ago, among the last interviews I had with him.

Q.—Since the publication of that Bacon letter?

A.—Yes, I think it was on the Sabbath day after the appointment of this committee. I preached but once on that day, and on the afternoon of that day he saw me, and said to me in a conversation: "You have never mentioned about that $5,000." I said: "Yes, I had to one or two persons." I mentioned it to Oliver Johnson for one, because he was saying something to me one day about what some of Tilton's friends were saying, and I incidentally mentioned that to him, which he never repeated, I suppose, to anybody. Moulton said: "I will never admit that. I shall deny it always."

Q.—Have you any objections to state what Tilton's friends were saying to Oliver Johnson and others? What did Oliver Johnson say to you?

A.—On one occasion he reported to me that among the friends of Tilton he had heard reproaches made against me, that I neither was trying to help Theodore in reputation or in any other way, and that the expression was this, that I had been the instrument of his being thrown off the track in life, and that I would not reinstate him. I replied in substance that so far as reputation was concerned, I not only longed and tried to do what I could for Tilton, but that his association with Woodhull was fatal to him, and I could not make any head against it. And with regard to the other, I said to him that I had been willing to help him materially, and that recently I paid $5,000 to him.

Q.—Did you see and have a conversation with Tilton soon after the payment of the $5,000?

A.—On the Sunday morning following the payment of the $5,000 I was going to church in the morning. I met Mr. Tilton, standing right opposite the house. He put his arm through mine, and was in his most beatific mood. While walking along down to the church he was talking all the way of grace, mercy and peace to me, and at that time I recollect thinking that $5,000 is very mollifying.

By Mr. Claflin—Did you at any time receive the note which the committee have in evidence, as follows:

"H. W. B.—Grace, mercy and peace.—T. T.—Sunday morning."

A.—Yes; he sent it on Sunday morning by his wife, who laid it on my pulpit stand.

By Mr. Cleveland—Q.—If your mortgage was dated about May 1st, 1873, the money, of course, was paid to Moulton after your mortgage was made?

A.—Yes, sir. I did not keep the money an hour. I went with it directly from the Mechanics Bank, where I drew it, and put it into Moulton's hand on the same day and within a few hours.

Q.—At his house?

A.—I do not know.

Beecher Has Trouble with Tilton Over the Tripartite Agreement.

Q.—Did you have trouble with Tilton during the latter part of that month, before the 1st of January, 1873?

A.—I do not know the month in which I have not had trouble with him, but he made a special outburst at the end of the month of May, 1873, on account of the publication of the tripartite agreement, which led to my letter to Moulton of June 1, 1873.

Q.—Here is a letter dated May 1st, 1874, in which Tilton refers to some story of Carpenter's about your offering money. Did you receive that letter?

A.—I did, sir. It was a magnificent humbug. I knew that Tilton knew that he had been tinkling my gold in his pockets for months and years, and he wrote that letter to be published for a sham and mask.

Carpenter's Connection with the Scandal.

Q.—What did you understand by Carpenter's relation to the money matter?

A.—My first knowledge of Carpenter was that he was putting his nose into this business, which did not concern him. That was also Moulton's impression. I asked Moulton one day: "What under the sun is Carpenter doing around here and meddling with this matter?" He summarily damned him, and represented him as a good-natured and well-meaning busy-body. I suggested that he tell him distinctly that his p[illegible] [illegible]ted." He said: "Well, [illegible] purposes. When [illegible] or any [illegible] the [illegible] we [illegible] ot[illegible] not only [illegible] was one of those [illegible] anthropy exhibited itself [illegible] rels and difficulties by picking up [illegible] could hear, said by, for or against a [illegible] carrying it to the parties where it would do the most harm possible. He was a kind of

Genial, Good-Natured Fool,

and in all this matter he has been a tool more than a helper. He has never once done anything except in the kindest way, and never done anything in the whole of this matter from beginning to end that was not a stupid blunder. I made up my mind from the beginning that as I was silent to every body in this matter, I would be especially silent to him (Carpenter). I recollect but one interview with him that had any particular significance. He came to see me once when the Council was in session and our document was published. There was a phrase introduced into it that Tilton thought pointed to him, and Tilton that night was in a bonfire of time, and walked up and down the street with Moulton. I was in at Freeland's, and in comes Carpenter, with his dark and mysterious eyes. He sat down on the sofa, and, in a kind of sepulchral whisper, told me of some matter. Says I, "That is all nonsense, that it meant—and—and—." Carpenter was rejoiced to hear it, and then went out. On another occasion he came to me, and in a great glow of benevolence said there was to be a newspaper established in New York, and that I was to take the editorship of it, and half a million was to be raised almost by the tap of a drum. I was greatly amused, but said to him gravely: "Well, Carpenter, if I should ever leave the pulpit, I think it very likely I should go into journalism. It would be more natural to me than anything else." That was the amount of that conversation. One other conversation I have some recollection of in April, and that was when Moulton had a plan on foot to buy the *Golden Age* of Tilton and send him to Europe, and Carpenter came in and talked with me about it.

Beecher's Eyes Beginning to be Opened.

I recollect very distinctly that conversation. My eyes were beginning to be enlightened. My education was beginning to tell on me a little, and I said to Mr. Carpenter distinctly: "Mr. Carpenter, that is a matter which I can have nothing to do with. I don't know but that if Tilton wishes to go to Europe with his family and live there for some time that his friends would be willing to raise that amount of money, but that is a matter you must talk w[illegible] body else, and not with me." [illegible] printed his [illegible]

Q.—Did you say that [illegible] that pulpit documents you would again [illegible] that, and I should never talk [illegible]

A.—I never [illegible] with such a weak man as he.

About Tilton's Proposed Trip to Europe.

Q.—Who introduced the subject of going to Europe when Carpenter came to see you?

A.—He did.

Q.—In the statement which you have made and letters you have published, you express great agitation, sorrow and suffering, even to anguish. How do you reconcile that with the tone of your public ministrations, the declarations of peace and trust which have fallen from you from time to time in the lecture-room?

A.—I explain it precisely in the same way as I do the words of Paul, who said that "he died deaths daily, that he was the offscouring of the earth, having the care of all the churches," and yet with all this burden on his mind he described himself as living in the most transcendent religious peace and joy that stands on record in human literature. "Godly sorrow worketh joy." The first effect of these troubles to me was [illegible] and oftentimes I anguishful and depressed, and I lay in them [illegible] as a ship heaves on the sea in times of calm when she can make no progress and yet cannot be still.

The Reaction.

But after a little came the reaction, and by the power of the Holy Ghost my mind was lifted above these things, and I said to myself: 'It is my business as a man and minister to live the doctrines I have been preaching. I have always been telling people how to manage sorrow, and telling men how to bear up under their troubles. I determined that I would not flinch, whine or sit down. I would stand up, and I did not care how much the Lord piled on me. I believed he would not put on me more than I could bear if I rose to it, and I took work whenever it offered, and I went through the work and grew strong under it, and at intervals had experiences of peace and of resignation and of divine comfort which I had never known before in all my life, and in a retrospect of all this trouble I can say truly that I am better capable of interpreting the comfort of the Word of God to a sorrowing heart than ever I should have been if I had not passed through this discipline. I have lost children. I have lost brothers. I have had many friends who have died, and some who would not die, and yet under all this I have never been more sustained than I have in this.

Beecher's Health not Affected.

Q.—Notwithstanding your great suffering during the last four years, do you feel that your health or powers for labor and usefulness are impaired?

A.—I work because I like to work. I worked because my whole soul was saying to me: "Go forward and preach." I never measured how long the shadow was of my life. I never put a question to myself once whether I was higher or lower than other Christian ministers. To be called the "first preacher in America" or the world is only throwing a shadow at me. I have but one feeling about this, and that is just as long as I live every particle of strength, and imagination, and feeling, and reason [illegible] body and soul I give to [illegible] and to my kind, and that is all I have. I never had better health [illegible] to day. I do not think the mach[illegible] out, and I do not propose to be idle [illegible] to again what I did in the beginning [illegible] never asked anybody for permiss[illegible] shall not ask anybody now. The [illegible] working in may flow here or t[illegible] propose to work fifteen years yet.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH MEETING.

At the business meeting of Plymouth Church this evening, Mr. Shearman said: It is known to all of us that the sub-committee of the examining committee had a most important subject on hand in the matter of the investigation, and the testimony being ended and all the witnesses examined, a question arose whether the committee should make an early report or take some time to give the matter due consideration. In view of this, he offered a resolution to the effect that unless the Examining Committee think it necessary to take further testimony or examine other witnesses, that they be requested to report next Friday evening, at the close of the prayer meeting.

Mr. Shearman went on to say that he thought that all the witnesses in the case had been examined.

Mr. Cleveland said that the committee had yet a great deal of work to do, as their report had to be ready for publication; but yet he had no right in behalf of the committee to say that the case was closed, and when that was done, they would be happy to furnish their decision. Their principle as a committee, from the beginning to the end of the investigation had been fidelity to the duty for which they were appointed. They meant to try this case so that it might remain tried.

Mr. Halliday thought that it was unnecessary to urge any premature action on the part of the committee, and he moved that the resolution be amended, and that the words, "as soon as possible," be substituted for "Friday night next."

The amendment was accepted by Shearman, and put in the following words:

Resolved, That the Examining Committee be requested to make a report at as early a date as possible, consistent with the best interests of truth and justice.

This resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Beecher leaves for the White Mountains next week. Many of his church members and other friends called upon him to-night to express sympathy and bid him "Good bye."

MEMPHIS.

Fatal Cutting and Shooting Affray

MEMPHIS, August 14.—This afternoon Phil Donnelly, formerly mate on the steamer Quickstep, had an altercation with Henry Weaver about half a dollar which the latter had loaned him, and abused and maltreated Weaver, who escaped from Donnelly then went on board the steamer A. J. White, and going into the kitchen, raised a row with the third cook, a colored man and drawing a bowie knife, stabbed him repeatedly, literally disemboweling him. Donnelly then started to board the Quickstep, when Weaver appeared on the scene, and drawing a pistol, fired three shots at Donnely, one taking effect in his back, inflicting a fatal wound. Weaver was arrested. The colored man will die.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD NEWS

Buy Where You Can Buy THE CHEAPEST.

BUY Where You Can Get the Best AND MOST GOODS For Your Money,

And the place to get them is at

NO. 18 DIAMOND.

150 dozen 1 Bushel Baskets, different kinds, at $5 50 per dozen.

[illegible] will hold 75 pounds, 75

[illegible] from 30 to

Sparkling Catawba [illegible]

Pints and quarts of 1 and 2 [illegible] each, per case $12.00

CATAWBA WINE, per gal., $1 25

CATAWBA WINE, by the bbl., 1.00

CONCORD WINE, per gal., - - 1.50

All of my own growth, and will Guarantee them nothing but the Juice of the Grape.

TEA DEPARTMENT.

Will guarantee a saving of from 25 to 50 cents per pound on all TEAS sold at my House. The following are my prices:

No. 1 Young Hyson Tea, per lb	$1 [illegible]
No. 2 Young Hyson, per lb	25
No. 3 Young Hyson, per lb	1 10
No. 4 Young Hyson, per lb	85
No. 5 Young Hyson, per lb	65
No. 1 Oolong, per lb	1 20
No. 2 Oolong, per lb	1 00
No. 3 Oolong, per lb	80
No. 4 Oolong, per lb	60
No. 1 Japan Tea, per lb	1 20
No. 2 Japan Tea, per lb	1 00
No. 3 Japan Tea, per lb	90
No. 4 Japan Tea, per lb	75
No. 5 Japan Tea, per lb	50
No. 1 English Breakfast Tea, per lb	1 15
No. 2 English Breakfast Tea, per lb	80
No. 3 English Breakfast Tea, per lb	60
No. 4 English Breakfast Tea, per lb	1 50
No. 1 Gunpowder, per lb	1 10
No. 2 Gunpowder, per lb	1 30
No. 1 Imperial, per lb	1 00
No. 2 Imperial, per lb	

NEW ARRIVALS.

Russian Sardines, per ½ keg	$1 10
Russian Sardines, per ¼ keg	75
Sardelles, per keg	3 25
Sardines, ¼ boxes, small fish, each	20
Sardines, ½ boxes, large fish, each	35
Cincinnati S. C. Ham, per lb	16
Parlor Matches, 300 each box	15
Block Matches, 12 blocks, 100 each	20
Cove Oysters, 1 can 15c, or 2 cans for	25
Cove Oysters, 2 cans	25
Spiced Oysters, 1 can	20
Spiced Oysters, 2 cans	30
Pea Nuts, per bushel	2 00
Old Rye Whisky, 1870, gal	4 00
Old Rye Whisky, 1872, gal	3 00
Half Corn and half Rye Whisky, 1872, gal	2 00
Common Rectified Whisky per gal	1 50

Also, a large stock of IMPORTED BRANDIES, WINES, &c., of all grades, by the gallon or bottle, at prices far below any other house in the city. If you wish to make your dollar go as far as possible, call at our store, as we will sell you more goods for 75 cents than you can buy for $1.00, at the New Store.

WILLIAM HASLAGE,

No. 18 DIAMOND.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM HAZLEWOOD, SR., W. J. BLACKSTOCK and ENSIGN NEWTON, under the name and style of HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK,
ENSIGN NEWTON.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, August 8, 1874. au15-169

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

We Are Now Offering a NEW FRESH LOT OF BLACK SILKS, Black Alpacas, BLACK MOHAIRS

At much below their value.

BLACK SILK at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

BLACK ALPACAS, 25c, 31c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, and 75c.

These Goods are new and [illegible] tion, as they are sold at pri[illegible] touched,

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN[illegible],

Cor. 4th Avenue & Market St.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

78 AND 80 Market Street,

OFFER SPLENDID BARGAINS AT THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, NOW IN PROGRESS!

CHEAP HAMBURGS.

CHEAP WHITE GOODS.

Cheap Laces.

CHEAP MILLINERY GOODS.

CHEAP HOSIERY.

CHEAP GLOVES

Cheap Corsets.

CHEAP SKIRTS.

Cheap Underwear.

Being Determined to close out many Goods previous to getting our FALL STOCK, we have made Great Reductions in Prices.

Full Line of DRESS TRIMMINGS

Full Line of Trimming Silks.

Full Line of *Gimps and Buttons*

Full Line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Full Line of SILK UMBRELLAS

Full Line of BELTS AND RUCHINGS.

Large Stock! Low Prices!

You are [illegible] our Stock and Prices.

Rosenbaum & Co.,

78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 13, 1874.

NOTICE. To Carpet Dealers.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] inst., inclusive, for furnishing Nos. 1 and 2 District Court Rooms with the best quality of English Body Brussels Carpet, with Lining and necessary Oil Cloth. The proposals are to include in the price per yard the making and laying all complete.

Samples of materials must accompany the proposals. Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

au15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS PAYING THEIR STATE AND COUNTY TAXES Between now and the 15th day of August, will be allowed a Discount of 5 Per Cent.

SAMUEL KILGORE, County Treasurer.

July 1, 1874. jy7:d18-d&S

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies or at my office, corner of 23d and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH Inspector.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the Seventh U. P. Church, corner of Forty-fourth street and Charlotte alley, on TO-MORROW at the usual hours. Sabbath School meets at 1:45 P. M. All are invited.

☞THIRD U. P. CHURCH, DIAMOND street, between Grant and Ross, Rev. S. R. FRAZIER, Pastor. Rev. N. E. WADE, of Iowa, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock and 7½ EVENING. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

☞THE REV. S. COLLINS WILL preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church Oak alley, TO-MORROW (Sabbath), at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Are Now Offering

Choice Styles Side Band, Fancy and Shirting Prints.
Domestic Cottons, some Good Bargains.
Dress Goods at Low Prices to Close.
Also Large Lines Belts, Neck Ruchings, Windsor Scarfs, Sash Ribbons.
Fans of all descriptions.
Real and Imitations Hair Goods.
Summer Underwear.

WHITE GOODS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Buttons and Small Wares.
Choice Goods in Summer Millinery at Low Prices. WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces, ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING,

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE & WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

Exclusively Wholesale. Lowest Eastern Prices.

NEW STOCK OPEN THIS WEEK.

NEWEST FANCY AND SIDE-BAND PRINTS, DARK GINGHAMS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS, JEANS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS AND COTTONADES, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, CANTON FLANNELS, SCARLET, YELLOW, WHITE, BLUE AND GRAY FLANNELS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING MILLS:

Fullerton's, Greenville, New Lisbon and Allegheny.

BARRED FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND YARNS.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

NEW CARPETS!

We are now opening the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK of CARPETS, &c.

And invite a call from those having the needs of the season in our line.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
LARGEST STOCK.
LOWEST PRICES.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

HENRY McCALLUM,

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

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au12:166 J. Q. BENNETT, Chairman.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109½.

THEY have an independent Republican party in Iowa, that is a little too much so, every third member insisting on having a candidate of his own. This is the *fashion*, in more places than one, with movements of that sort.

WHATEVER might have been true of Wisconsin, it is very certain that the locusts have utterly destroyed the crops in Eastern Kansas and Northwestern Iowa. A piteous cry for help comes from those who are utterly impoverished, so far as the means of living are concerned. The Chicago papers echo the cry, and we of the East should hear, and with the rest, respond to the appeal for help.

THE Philadelphia *North American* announces that the Allegheny Valley Road has been leased by the Pennsylvania Central. We do not know as to this statement, it being understood, after Mr. Thomson's death, that the leasing policy was to be abandoned. The Pennsylvania owns the majority of stock of the Allegheny Valley and can do as it thinks best,—either reap a profit on its stock, or lease. There is certainly no business necessity for a lease.

AN ALGERIAN industrial exhibition is the latest event of the kind announced to be in waiting. It will open in the city of Algiers on the 15th of November, 1875, and continue four months. It is somewhat novel to hear that a country that has been regarded as one of the half civilized military colonies of France, should be sufficiently developed to propose an exhibition, embracing fine arts, agriculture, horticulture, and the special industries of Northern Africa. Yet it is true that Algeria has made for itself considerable reputation in the various industrial expositions of Europe.

THE outgivings from the Fourth Senatorial District of Philadelphia are to the effect that McClure has the nomination in his own hands, and will be accepted, at least by the Liberals and regular Republicans, without difficulty, and be elected. Of course such a nomination will preclude the necessity for a contest, as there are 4,000 Republican majority, and with the general support McClure will have, his strength will be too great for a contest to be successful. Thus he will be assured a return to the Senate. There is another motive for this course—the desire to avoid a general and exciting struggle. Thus we shall probably see the redoubtable Colonel returned to the Senate for another term.

BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

At last we have Mr. Beecher's statement, covering not merely all the points charged against him by Tilton, but containing a circumstantial history of all the inner facts, out of which those charges were manufactured. It bears on its face the clearest evidence of sincerity, and candor, and is such a complete refutation of all that has been alleged, that Tilton and Moulton must now divulge such additional evidence as they may have, or stand condemned as conspirators and blackmailers of the worst possible grades. His statements concerning these parties admit of no middle ground. They are thus charged, and all their allegations are circumstantially denied, and the facts detailed certainly give authority to this denial, as the case now stands. We presume our readers to have thoroughly read the statement, and do not need to analyze it in detail. His account of what he did for Tilton shows that he was a generous friend to him, and that he has striven to shield him for years past. Of the demand made by Tilton, while editor of the *Independent*, that Beecher should resign his Plymouth pastorate, he gives an account of the Bowen interview that puts that matter in a new light. Of his intercourse with Tilton's family he speaks at length, states how it began, continued and ended, affirming, in the most positive manner, his entire innocency of the charge made. Of the revelation of this charge to him, he gives a new version, in consonance with his innocence. Of his after relations with Tilton and Moulton he speaks at length, the point all through being that the two continually imposed on his sympathy, betrayed his confidence, blackmailed and persecuted him,—Mr. Moulton retaining his confidence, and Tilton his pity, till he saw through their treachery and perfidy and cast them off. The memoranda Moulton took of a conversation he pronounces equivalent to forgery, in that, in parts, it totally misrepresented him. The most damaging letter quoted is given in full—and thus given is palpably different in aim and purpose from what Tilton represented. The expressions made use of are explained, the one by the statement that Moulton had impressed him with the belief that his information that Tilton was a practical free lover was wrong, and that he had, under this belief, aided to have Tilton discharged, thus ruining him, and had advised his wife to leave him, thus destroying his household. Feeling a morbid sorrow at the thought that he had so blighted a life and a family, he used strong expressions, as he was prone to do under less influential circumstances. His expression of belief that he would not live, or of a wish that he were dead, is referred to the fact that for years he has had symptoms of apoplexy, caused by overwork, and that he frequently made such expressions when the symptoms were especially present. He calls for any living person to publish any letter of his, and defies all concerned to do their worst.

Tilton and Moulton are not spared, but are represented as lying, treacherous, base, and vicious. There is no softness toward them, and they are placed in a bad position before the public. We mention this to show that there is not any seeming collusion between Beecher and them, that will account for Moulton's abbreviated statement. Indeed, if they have clearly criminating letters, or evidence that will sustain their case in Court, as they claim to have, there is nothing left for them but to bring it forward, or sink into utter contempt. In the best of circumstances, as regards these two, they cut a sorry figure. The one, a miserable go between, by his own showing, and the other a compounder of his wife's guilt on the basis of a mere apology, and then, after a time, the exposer of the guilt of wife and friend, for no earthly purpose but to answer the criticisms of a religious writer! This is their best showing. Their worst is that of deliberately arranging to ruin an eminent minister, by practicing deception, drawing on noble and generous sympathies, and using these, for selfish ends as long as possible, and finally ending, as blackmailers usually do, in attempting to complete the ruin they have threatened. Their *status* is too plain to admit of doubt, and as contemptible and base, as can well be imagined.

If Beecher's statement stands, unchallenged by *evidence*, which can only consist of letters and documents which it is asserted are in Moulton's possession, or something else than the mere say-so of Tilton or Moulton, this trial, while grievous and terrible, will only result in restoring him all the more fully to the love and confidence of the American people. That he is beloved already, the world well knows. The delay in submitting his statements, and the peculiar course of his committee, had led to fears and doubts. In view of his clear belief that Moulton was acting a perfidious part, and that he was flitting about, in Tilton's interest, to avoid testifying at the first, in order that he might be more effectively used afterward, is the explanation, as we now see it, of all the delay. It is evident that Beecher's statement has been ready for some time, and only needed the full letters referred to to supplement the statements made. It has been submitted, and, as against any evidence so far given, is a complete refutation. It also justifies all that Dr. Bacon has written of Beecher's forbearance and generosity, and Tilton's absolute meanness, selfishness, and ingratitude.

HAMILTON AND BEECHER.

Some Striking Contrasts and Resemblances.

The concise account of the Hamilton scandal, which we reprinted from the *Picayune*, the other day, failed to note some striking contrasts and resemblances between that case and the one which now so largely occupies the public mind. The Reynolds[?] of Alexander Hamilton was used against him by his political antagonists in a most dishonorable manner. It was a put-up job from the beginning, though not primarily for political purposes. The woman went to Hamilton, craftily arranged the opportunity for wrong-doing and deliberately preserved letters and other proofs, with which a man, representing himself to be her husband, began to blackmail him. This was too much for a cabinet minister on the meagre salary then paid, and Hamilton, after paying for a while, refused to be milked further. The confederate of the woman then went to prominent republicans with compromising letters, and straightway the papers of that party were full of charges of "astounding corruption" in the Treasury Department.

Hamilton immediately, if we remember correctly the narrative, sent for Monroe and other opponents, whom he took to be honorable men, and disclosed the real truth in confidence, asking them, in kindness to his family, not to force him to make a public confession of a private sin, in order to protect his fame as an honest Cabinet Minister. Monroe assented and the affair quieted down for a few months, when, finally, a memorandum of this interview and of some of the documents suppressed, fell into the hands of Callender, a virulent democratic pamphleteer, who immediately issued what we should call a highly sensational account of it, with the added imputation that the whole thing was a fiction, concocted to cover Hamilton's stock speculations and Treasury embezzlements. No other course was then left but for Hamilton to tell the whole truth, which he did in a pamphlet of great frankness, and notwithstanding its revelation of frailty, of nobility of sentiment. He thought rightly that his fame as an honest statesman was of more consequence than his reputation for chastity. He did not, however, regard his offence as a light one, and felt keenly for his wife. He was a very domestic man, extremely affectionate and fond of his wife and children.

The part of James Monroe in this affair has never been successfully cleared up. Hamilton and his friends always thought that Monroe did not prove an honest custodian of his confidence, as he certainly did not prove a safe one. The revelation placed Monroe in about as bad a position as Hamilton, and damaged the latter scarcely at all, at the time or since. Then, as now, "society was ready to forgive the erring man and damn the erring woman. The contrasts between the attitudes of the chief parties, the dastardly betrayal of Hamilton, and the fidelity with which Beecher's and Tilton's case was kept for them, quite exceeding their own discretion, the difference in the motive and manner of the denouement, the difference in the popular effect in one case and the probable popular effect in the other, are all striking.

OUR TIDIOUTE LETTER.

(*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*)

TIDIOUTE, August 12, 1874.

Your correspondent is behind time in his reports, but Tidioute is still on record. News is so scarce that I hardly know where to begin. Base ball seems to be the rage at present, old men of fifty come out and take a hand with the boys; among the heavy weights, say 200 pounders, are Burgess Brady, Jennings, Falman, and mine host Perry Shaw, all of whom are experts in their way. The usual amount of mishaps connected with the game are scored to the account of accidents. No deaths have been recorded as yet, but a limb of the law named Thompson caught a fly under the left optic. You bet that optic clothed itself in mourning for ten days, and notwithstanding a number of the club are in the hospital, the ball goes on. By the way, there is on exhibition here a very fine silver mounted bat and ball, presented by Rev. Father McCluskey, of this place, which the *Rescues* of our town offer to play any other club two best out of three for who carries away the prize. The first game comes off next Friday with the Warren club of Warren, Pa.

Tidioute is quite a summer resort, particularly for young ladies, of whom a number from different localities are at present rusticating here. Among the localities represented are Rochester, New York; Mercer county, Quaker Valley, and the neighborhood of Mansfield, Pa. Our mountain air is good, and salt water baths may be had by going 1½ miles distant to Triumph Hill, where the water rises from eight hundred feet below the surface and is as briny as any one could wish for. Our young sports with their six minute horses take great pleasure in driving our fair visitors around to view the picturesque scenery of this vicinity. Your correspondent cannot say whether it is health or pleasure the fair visitors are in search of, but from appearances there has been one fish hooked beyond a doubt, if the landing of him is only a success.

We have also got a lodge of Grangers here, and the Grand Mogul of the Liberal Republicans of this place is Boss Granger—his first three letters of whose name is Doc Shugart, rather a sugarry individual. Last evening there was a surprise party at a bachelor's room, called Hotel De Weible, and from the silvery voices and merry cachinnations that floated out upon the breeze one might judge they were having a jolly time. I see by the GAZETTE that some one writing from here finds fault with the Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R.—"The River Division," so called, for running but one express daily passenger train, and this one not in connection with the P. & E. road at Irvine, thus rendering inconvenient the daily intercourse with Warren—our county town. The delays and inconveniences are truly annoying and ought to be remedied at once. On this subject I fully endorse the complaint made in the GAZETTE. B. F.

SAWING A "SARATOGA."

The Wag Who Took Horace Greeley Over the Mountains.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "Hank" Monk, the stage driver who gave Horace Greeley his memorable mountain ride, in common with all his tribe, hates those ponderous specimens of architecture in the trunk line known as the "Saratoga band-box." He likes a "Saratoga" about as well as a cat likes hot soup. He now drives on the stage line between Carson City and Lake Tahoe. He was driving on the same line last Summer. A Virginia lady, who was stopping at the Glenbrook House, had a "Saratoga" at Carson, which she wished brought up to the Lake. It was about as long and wide as a first-class spring mattress, and seven or eight feet high. The lady had managed to get it as far as Carson by rail, but the trouble was to get it up into the mountains. Hank had promised two or three times to bring it up "next trip," but always arrived without it. At last Hank drove up, one evening, and, as usual, the lady came out upon the verandah to ask if he had brought her trunk. Like that great and good man, George, Hank cannot tell a lie, and so he said: "No, ma'am, I haven't brought it, but I think some of it will be up by the next stage."

"Some of it!" cried the lady.

"Yes; maybe half of it, or such a matter."

"Half of it!" groaned the horrified owner of the "Saratoga."

"Yes; half to-morrow, and the rest next day or the day after."

"Why, how in the name of common sense can they bring the half of it?"

"Well, when I left, they were sawing it in two, and"—

"Sawing it in two! Sawing my trunk in two!"

"That was what I said," coolly answered Hank. "Two men with a big cross-cut saw were working down through it—about in the middle, I think."

"Sawing my trunk in two!—and all my best clothes in it! Sawing it in the middle! The Lord help the man that saws my trunk! And in a towering passion, she rushed in-doors, threatening the hotel, the stage line, the railroad company, the town of Carson and the State of Nevada, with suits for damages. It was in vain that she was assured that there was no truth in the story of the sawing—that Monk was a great joker; she could not be made to believe but that her trunk had been sawed in two until it arrived intact, and she had examined its contents most thoroughly.

STATE BREVITIES.

BLACKBERRIES are selling at Harrisburg at three cents a quart.

ALTERATIONS are going on in the office of the State Treasurer, Harrisburg.

THE Ninety-Third regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold a reunion at Lebanon on Wednesday, October 28.

THE man named Levi Myers, who was injured at Marysville some time since whilst attempting to board a passing train, has had both his legs amputated.

A BOY named George Harper, between five and six years of age, was drowned at Harrisburg on Wednesday. He was fishing and by some means fell into the canal.

A TERRIBLE storm is reported on the line of the Petrolia & Karns City Railroad. Trees were blown down, orchards devastated, and travel on the road completely stopped for the time.

THE dwelling house of John Cover, two miles east of Connellsville, was entirely consumed by fire on last Saturday morning about three o'clock. Mr. Cover and wife were absent, having left a few days before for Virginia, leaving some of their children at home with hired help, and who barely escaped with their lives.

LIGHT AT LAST!

The Agony of Suspense Ended.

The Long-Promised Statements

Beecher Denies Tilton's Charges in Toto.

Tilton's Fall from His High Station Reviewed.

THEODORE DENOUNCED AS A SELFISH AND RECKLESS SCHEMER.

Specimens of His Weakness and Vanity.

Tilton's Blackmailing Operations on Beecher.

Beecher's Efforts to Preserve Peace in Tilton's Family.

He Endeavors to Prevent the Scandal Becoming Public.

We present below the full statement of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, made before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, concerning the charges of Theodore Tilton:

BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

Gentlemen of the Committee: In the statement addressed to the public on the 22d of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of facts in the case.

Tilton's Fall.

Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, when he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months thereafter became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhul and the friend of her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation and in resources, the interior history of which I am now to give. A brief outline is the history of his attempts to so employ me as to reinstate him in business, restore his reputation, and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It's a sad history, to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened, entangled in a wilderness of complications; I followed until lately a false theory and a delusive hope, believing that the friend who assured me of his determination and ability to control the passionate vagaries of Mr. Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes, and to vindicate me would be equal to that promise. His self confessed failure has made clear to me what for a long time I did not suspect—the real motive of Mr. Tilton. My narration does not represent a single standpoint only as regards my opinion of Theodore Tilton. It begins at my cordial intimacy with him in his earlier career, and shows my lamentation and sorrowful but hopeful affection for him during the period of his initial wanderings from truth and virtue. It describes my repentance over evils befalling him of which I was made to believe myself the cause, my persevering and friendly despairing efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of myself not absolutely dishonorable, and my growing conviction that his perpetual follies and blunders rendered his recovery impossible. I can now see that he is and has been from the beginning of his difficulty

A Selfish and Reckless Schemer,

pursuing a plan of mingled good and hatred, and weaving about me a network of suspicious misunderstandings, plots and lies, to which my own innocent words and acts, nay, even my thoughts of kindness towards him have been made to contribute. The successive views of him must be kept in view to explain my course through the last four years. That I was blind so long as to the real motive of intrigue going on around me was due partly to my own overwhelming public engagements, partly to my complete surrender of this affair and all papers and questions connected with it into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was intensely confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Mr. Moulton was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidences to him, reporting to me occasionally in a general way Mr. Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion only as elements of trouble which he was able to control, and as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving it to him, his command of the situation seemed to me at the time complete, immersed as I was in incessant care and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details of the wretched complications, the origin and the fact of which remain in spite of all friendly intervention a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not read in the papers about it. I made Moulton for a long period my confidant and my only channel of information. From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Mr. Tilton was

Acting the Part of an Enemy,

but the suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behaviour toward me in other moods, and by the assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances to misunderstanding or malice on the part of others. It is plain to me now that it was not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges which he pretended to have had in mind for six months—

The Domestic Offense,

which he alleged, was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up in order that I might, through my friends, be used to extract from Mr. Bowen $7,000, the amount of a claim in dispute between them. The check for that sum in hand, Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere. The *Golden Age* had been started. He had the capital to carry it on for awhile. He was sure that he was to head

A Great Social Revolution.

With returning prosperity he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to the articles of peace, yet the changes in that covenant made by him before signing it, and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having originated for himself and circulated certain old and shameless stories about me, were really made, as now appear, to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me. So long as he was, or thought he was, on the road to a new success, his conduct toward me was as friendly as he knew how to make it. His assumption of superiority, of magnanimity, and his patronizing manner, were trifles at which I could afford to smile, and which I bore with the greater humility since I still retained the profound impression made upon me, as explained in the following narrative, that I had been

A Cause of Overwhelming Disaster

to him, and that his complete restoration to public standing and household happiness was a reparation justly required of me, and the only one which I could make. But with a peculiar genius for blunders, he fell almost at every step into new complications and difficulties, and in every such instance it was his policy to bring coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience, and my affections, for the purpose of securing his extrication at my expense. Theodore Tilton knew me well. He has said again and again to his friends that if they wished to gain an influence over me they must work upon the sympathetic side of my nature. To this he has addressed himself steadily for four years, using as a lever, without scruple, my attachment to my friends, to my family, to his own own household, and to my old affection. Not blind to his faults, but resolved to look on him as favorably and hopefully as possible, and ignorant of his deeper malice, I labored earnestly, even desperately, for his salvation. For four years I have been trying to feed the insatiable egotism to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be, to restore to prosperity and public confidence one who in the midst of my efforts in his behalf patronized disreputable people and doctrines; refused, when I besought him to separate himself from them, and ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin which he was persistently bringing upon himself, and which I was doing my utmost to avert. It was to do anything for such a man. I might as well have tried to fill a sieve with water. In the latter stages of the history he actually excited and created difficulties apparently for no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertions. I refused to endorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him, mention those good qualities and abilities which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods, and keeping silence concerning the evil things which I was assured and believed had been greatly exaggerated by public report. I could not think him so bad as my friends did. I trusted to germs of good which I thought still lived in him, to Mr. Moulton's apparent power over him, and the power of my persistent self sacrifice.

Moulton's Intercession.

Mr. Moulton came to me first as a schoolmate and friend of Mr. Tilton, determined to reinstate him, I always suspected without regard to my interests, but on further acquaintance with me undertook and promised to serve his friend without doing wrong to me. He saw clearly how this was to be done so as to restore peace and harmony to Mr. Tilton's home and bring a happy end to all misunderstanding. Many things which he counseled I absolutely refused, but I never doubted his professed friendship for me after the friendship had grown up between us, and whatever he wished me to do I did, unless it seemed to me wrong. My confidence in him was the only element that seemed secure in this confusion of tormenting perplexities. To him I wrote freely in this troublous time, while I felt that secret machinations were going on around me and the echoes of the vilest slanders concerning me were heard in unexpected quarters. When some of my near relatives were set against me, and the

Tattle of a Crowd of Malicious Women,

hostile to me on other grounds, was borne to my ears; when I had lost the last remnant of faith in Theodore or hope for him; when I heard with unspeakable remorse that everything I had done to stay his destruction had made matters worse and worse, and that my attempt to keep him from a public trial, involving such a flow of scandal as has now been let loose, had been used by him to bring up new troubles; that his unhappy wife was, under his dictation, signing papers and recantations, and I know not what; that, in short, everything was breaking up, and the destruction from which I had sought to save the family was likely to be emptied on other families—the Church, the community, with infinite horrors of woe for me that my own innocence was buried under heaps and heaps of rubbish, and nobody but my professed friend, if even he could save us. To his assurances that he could still do so I gave at least so much faith as to maintain under these terrible trials the silence which he enjoined. Not until Mr. Tilton, having attempted through Frank Carpenter to raise money from my friends, openly assailed me in the letter to Dr. Bacon, did I break that silence, save by a simple denial of the slanderous rumors against me a year before, when, on the appearance of the first open attack from Mr. Tilton, I immediately, without consulting Moulton, called for a thorough investigation, with a committee of my church. I am not responsible for the delay, the publicity or details of that investigation. All the harm which I have so long dreaded and have so earnestly striven to avoid has come to pass. I could not further prevent it without a full surrender of honor and truth. The time has arrived when I can freely speak in vindication of myself. I labor under great disadvantages in making a statement. My memory of status of mind is clear and tenacious, better than memory of dates and details, bearing four troubled years, in all of which I have been singularly burdened with public labor, having established and conducted the *Christian Union*, delivered courses of lectures, preaching before the Theological Seminary of Yale College, written the Life of Christ, and delivered each winter lyceum lectures in all the North and West. All these duties, with the care of a great church and its outlying schools and chapels, and miscellaneous business which falls on a clergyman more than upon any other public man, I have kept in regard, and now, with the necessity of explaining actions and letters resulting from complex influences apparent at the time I find myself in a position where I know my innocence without being able to prove it with detailed explanations. I am one upon whom trouble works inwardly, making me outwardly silent, but reverberating in the chambers of my soul, and when I do speak, it is a pent up flood, and pains without measure or moderation. I inherit a tendency to sadness, the remains in me of positive hypochondria in my father and grandfather, and in certain moods of reaction the world becomes black, and I see very despairingly. If I were in such a mood, to speak as I feel should give false colors and exaggerated proportions to everything. This manifestation is in such contrast to the hopefulness and courage which I experienced in ordinary times that none but those intimate with me could suspect me, so full of overflowing spirit and eager gladsomeness, to have within him a care of gloom. Some of my letters to Mr. Moulton reflect this morbid feeling. He understood it, and at times earnestly reproved me for indulging it. With this preliminary review, I proceed to

My Narrative.

Mr. Tilton was first known to me as a reporter of my sermons. He was then a youth just from school, and working on the New York *Observer*, and from this paper he passed to the *Independent*, and became a great favorite with Mr. Bowen. When, about 1861, Drs. Bacon, Storrs and Thompson resigned their places, I became editor of the *Independent*, to which I had been from its start a contributor. One of the inducements held out to me was that Mr. Tilton should be my assistant and relieve me from routine office work. In this relation I became very much attached to him. We used to stroll to the galleries and print shops, and dine often together. His mind was opening freshly and with enthusiasm on all questions. I used to pour out my ideas of civil affairs, public policy, religion and philanthropy. Of this he has often spoken with grateful appreciation, and mourned at a later day over its cessation. August was my vacation month, but my family repaired to my farm in June and July, and remained there during September and October. My labor confining me to the city, I took my meals in the family of friends, and from year to year I became so familiar with their children and houses that I went in and out daily almost as in my own house. Mr. Tilton often alluded to this habit, and urged me to do the same by his house. He would often speak in extravagant terms of his wife's esteem and affection for me. After I began to visit his house, he sought to make it attractive. He urged me to bring my papers down there and use the study to do my writing in, as it was not pleasant to do my writing at the office of the *Independent*. When I went to England in 1863, Mr. Tilton took temporary charge of the *Independent*. On my return I paved the way for him to take sole charge of it in my name, removing for a year, and then he became responsible editor. Our friendly relation continued until 1866, when violent assaults were made upon me by Tilton in the *Independent* on account of my Cleveland letter, and temporary discontinuation of the publication of my sermons in that paper broke off my connection with it. Although Mr. Tilton and I remained personally on good terms, yet there was

A Coolness

between us in all matters of politics. Our social relations were very kindly, and as late as 1868-9, at his request, I sat to Page some fifty times for a portrait. It was here that I first met and talked with Moulton, whose wife was a member of my church, though he was not a member, nor even a regular attendant. During this whole period never received from Mr. Tilton or any member of his family the slightest hint that there was any dissatisfaction with my familiar relations to his household. As late, I think, as the winter of 1869, when going upon an extended lecturing tour, he said: "I wish you would look in often and see that Libby is not lonesome or does not want anything," or words to that effect. Never by sign or word did Mr. Tilton complain of my visits in his family until after he began to fear that the *Independent* would be taken from him, nor did he break out into violence until on the eve of dispossession from both the papers—the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, owned by Bowen. During these years of intimacy in Tilton's family I was treated as a father or elder brother. Children were born children died. They learned to love me and frolick with me as if I was one of themselves. I loved them, and I had for Mrs. Tilton a true and honest regard. She seemed to me an affectionate mother, a devoted wife, looking up to her husband as one far above the common race of men, turning to me with artless familiarity and with entire confidence. Childish in appearance, she was child like in nature, and I would as soon have misconceived the confidence of the little girls as the unstudied affection which she showed me. Delicate in health, with a self-cheerful air, she was boundless in sympathy for those in trouble, and labored beyond her strength for the poor. She had the charge one time of the married women's class at the Bethel Mission School, and they perfectly worshipped her there. I gave Mrs. Tilton copies of my books when published. I sometimes sent down from my farm flowers to be distributed among a dozen or more families, and she occasionally shared them.

The Only Present of Value

I ever gave her was on my return from Europe in 1863, when I distributed souvenirs of my journey to some fifty or more persons, and to her I gave a single brooch of little intrinsic value. So far from supposing that my presence and influence was alienating Mrs. Tilton from her family relations, I thought, on the contrary, it was giving her strength and encouragement to hold fast to a man evidently sliding into dangerous associations and liable to be immersed by unexampled self-conceit. I regarded Mr. Tilton as in a very critical period of his life, and used to think it fortunate he had good home influence about him. During late years of our friendship, Mrs. Tilton spoke very mournfully to me about the tending of her husband to a great laxity of doctrine in religion and moral. She gave me to understand that he denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and most articles of the orthodox faith, while his views as to the sanctity of the marriage relations were undergoing constant change in the direction of free love. In the latter part of July, 1870, Mrs. Tilton was sick, and at her request I visited her. She seemed much depressed, but gave me no hint of any trouble having reference to me. I cheered her as best I could, and prayed with her just before leaving. This was

Our Last Interview

before trouble broke out in the family. I describe it because it was the last, and its character has a bearing upon the latter part of my story. Concerning all my other visits it is sufficient to say that AT NO INTERVIEW WHICH EVER TOOK PLACE BETWEEN MRS. TILTON AND MYSELF DID ANYTHING OCCUR WHICH MIGHT NOT HAVE OCCURRED WITH PERFECT PROPRIETY BETWEEN A BROTHER AND SISTER, BETWEEN A FATHER AND CHILD, OR BETWEEN A MAN OF HONOR AND THE WIFE OF HIS DEAREST FRIEND, nor did anything ever happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband.

Some years before an open trouble between Tilton and myself, his doctrines, as set forth in the leaders of the *Independent*, aroused a storm of indignation among the representative Congregationalists in the West, and as the paper was still very largely supposed to be my organ, I was written to on the subject. In reply I [illegible] disclaimed all responsibility for the views expressed by Tilton. My brother Edward, then living in Illinois, was prominent in the remonstrances addressed to Bowen concerning the course of his paper under Mr. Tilton's management. It was understood that Mr. Bowen agreed, in consequence of the proceedings arising out of this remonstrance, to remove Tilton or suppress his peculiar views, but instead of that, Theodore seemed

Firmer in the Saddle Than Before,

and his loose notions of marriage and divorce began to be shadowed editorially. This led to the starting of the *Advance* in Chicago, to supercede the *Independent* in the Northwest. Mr. Bowen was made to feel that Tilton's management was seriously injuring his business, and Tilton may have felt that his position was being undermined by the opponents of his views, with whom he subsequently pretended to believe I was in league. Vague intimations of his "feeling hard" towards me I ascribed to his miscontruction. I had really taken no step to harm him. After Mrs. Tilton's return from the West, in December, 1870, a young girl, who Mrs. Tilton had taken into the family, educated and treated like an own child, (her testimony, I understand, is before the committee), was sent to me with an urgent request that I would visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's. She said that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to her mother's, in consequence of the ill treatment of her husband. She then gave an account of what she had seen of

Cruelty and Abuse

on the part of the husband that shocked me, and yet more, when, with downcast look, she said that Mr. Tilton had visited her chamber in the night and sought her consent to his wishes. I immediately visited Mrs. Tilton at her mother's, and received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband, and of the management of a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seems like a nightmare dream. The question was, whether she should go back or separate forever from her husband. I asked permission to bring my wife to see her, whose judgment in all domestic relations I thought better than my own, and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the interview was that my wife was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with an hundredth part of such insult and cruelty. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, at giving advice in favor of a separation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. The next day, when ready to go, she wished a final word, but there was company, and the children were present, and I wrote on a scrap of paper, "I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support will be the wisest, and that in his present desperate state her presence near him is far more likely to produce hatred than her presence." Mrs. Tilton did not tell me my presence had anything to do with this trouble, nor did she let me know that on the July previous he had extorted from her a confession of excessive affection for me. On the evening of December 27th, 1870, Mr. Bowen, on his way home, called at my house, and handed me a

Letter from Mr. Tilton

It was, as nearly as I can remember, in the following terms:

"Henry Ward Beecher—For reasons which you explicitly know, and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a resident.

"THEODORE TILTON."

I read it over twice, and turned to Bowen, and said "This man is crazy. This is sheer insanity," and other like words. Mr. Bowen professed to be ignorant, and I handed him the letter to read. We at once fell into conversation about Mr. Tilton. He gave me some account of the reasons why he had reduced him from the editorship of the *Independent* to the subordinate position of contributor, viz: that he was hurting the paper, but he said social views were [illegible] known that he had so far that as soon as it [illegible] there came pouring in upon him so many stories of Mr. Tilton's private life and habits that he was overwhelmed, and that he was now considering whether he could consistently retain him on the Brooklyn *Union* or as chief contributor to the *Independent*. He narrated the story of the affair at Winsted, Connecticut, and some like stories from the Northwest, and charges brought against Tilton as his own [illegible]. Without doubt he believed these allegations, and so did I. The other facts, previously stated to me, seemed a full corroboration. We conversed for some time. Mr. Bowen wishing my opinion, it was freely given. I did not see how he could maintain his relations with Tilton. The substance of the full conversation was that Tilton's inordinate vanity, his fatal facility for blundering, for which he had a genius, and ostentatious independence in his own opinion and general impracticableness, would keep the *Union* at a disagreement with the political party for whose service it was published, and now, added to all the revelations of these promiscuous immoralities, would make his connection with either paper fatal to its interests. I spoke strongly and emphatically under the great provocation of his threatening to me and the revelation I had just had concerning his domestic affairs. Mr. Bowen directed the letter of Tilton's which he had brought to me, and said earnestly that if trouble came of it, I might rely on his friendship. I learned afterwards, in a further quarrel ending in Tilton's peremptory expulsion from Bowen's service, that this conversation was told to Mr. Tilton. I believe that Bowen had an interview and received some further information about Mr. Tilton from my wife, to whom I had referred him, although I have no doubt that Mr. Tilton would have lost his place at any rate. I have also a doubt that my influence was decisive and precipitated his final overthrow. When I come to think it all over I feel very unhappy at the contemplation of Mr. Tilton's impending disaster. I had loved him much, and at one time he seemed like a son to me. My influence had come just at the time of his first unfolding, and had much to do with his early development. I had aided him externally to bring him before the public. We had been together in the great controversies of the day. Until afterward our social intercourse had been intimate. It is true his nature always exaggerated his own excellencies. When he was but a boy he looked up to me with affectionate admiration. After some years he felt himself my equal, and was very companionable, and when he had outgrown me and reached the position of the first man of the age, he still was kind and patronizing. I had always smiled at these weaknesses of vanity, and had believed that a larger experience with some knocks among strong men and by sorrows that temper the soul he would yet fulfill a useful and brilliant career. But now all looked dark. He was to be cast forth from his eminent position, and his affairs did not promise that sympathy and strength which makes one's house, as mine has been in times of adversity, a refuge from the storm and a tower of defense. Besides a generous suffering, I should have had a selfish reason for such if I had dreamed I was about to become the instrument by which Mr. Tilton meant to fight his way back to the prosperity which he had forfeited. It now appears that on the 29th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of him as to set Mr. Bowen finally against him, and bring him face to face with immediate ruin, extorted from his wife, then suffering from a severe illness, a document criminating me, and prepared

An Elaborate Attack

upon me. On Tuesday evening in December, 1870, about 7 o'clock Francis D. Moulton called at my house, and with intense earnestness said: "I wish you to go with me to see Mr. Tilton." I replied that I could not then, I was just going to my prayer meeting. With the most positive manner he said "You must go. Somebody else will take care of the meeting." I went with him, not knowing what trouble had agitated him, but vaguely thinking that I might now learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On the way I asked what was the reason of this visit, to which he replied that Mr. Tilton would inform me, or words to that effect. On entering his house, Mr. Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He requested me to enter into the front chamber over the parlor. I was under the impression that Mr. Tilton was going to pour out on me his anger for colleaguing with Bowen and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself. Mr. Tilton received me coldly, but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of me, with a memorandum in his hand, he began an oration. He announced in an unfriendly spirit, that I had sought his downfall, had spread injurious rumors about him, was using my place and influence to undermine him, had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss him, and much more that I cannot recall. He then declared that I had injured him in his family relations, had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house, had advised a separation, had alienated his wife's affections from him, had led her to love me more than any living being, had corrupted her moral nature, and taught her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical, and ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he reached this I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me, but with the last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made him by his wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an improper nature. He said that this confession had been made to him in July, six months previous; that his sense of honor and affection would not permit any such document to remain in existence, that he had burned the original, and should now destroy the only copy, and he then tore the paper into small pieces. If I had been shocked at such a statement, I was absolutely thunderstruck when he closed the interview by requesting me to repair at once to his house, where he said

Elizabeth was Waiting for Me,

and learn from her lips the truth of his stories. In so far as they concerned her, this fell like a thunderbolt on me. Could it be possible that his wife, whom I had regarded as a type of moral goodness, should have made such false and atrocious statements? and yet if she had not, how would he dare to send me to her for confirmation of his charges? I went forth like a sleep-walker, while clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snowstorm, which was breaking away. The winds were out and whistling through the leafless trees, but all this was peace compared to my mood within. I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The housekeeper, the same woman of whom Mrs. Tilton had complained, seemed to have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me, and showed me at once up to Mrs. Tilton's room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms carved in marble that I had seen upon monuments in Europe. She made no motion and gave no sign of recognition of my presence. I sat down near her, and said: "Elizabeth, Theodore has been making very serious charges against me, and sends me to you for confirmation." She made no reply or sign. Yet it was plain that she was conscious and listening. I repeated some of the statements that I had brought discord to the family, had alienated her from him, had sought to break up the family and usurped his influence, and then, as well as I could, I added that he said that I made improper suggestions to her, and that she had admitted this fact to him last July. I said: "Elizabeth, have you made such statements to him?" She made no answer. I repeated the question. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she very slightly bowed "You [illegible] in consequence. I said: has charged [illegible] that you have stated all he in a slow and [illegible] opened her eyes and began she had been, how weary to explain how sick ty, that he had confessed [illegible] with importunity and said that he could not [illegible] alien loves, that she was better than [illegible] think she might win him to reformation if she would confess, that she had loved me more than him, and that they would repent and go on with future concord. I cannot give her language, but only the tenor of her representations. I received them impatiently. I spoke to her in the strongest language of her course I said to her: "Have I ever made any improper advances to you?" She said "No." "Then," I asked, "why did you say so to your husband?" She seemed greatly depressed. "My friend (by that designation she almost always called me), I am sorry, but I could not help it. What can I do?" I told her she could state in writing what she had now told me. She beckoned for her writing materials, which I handed her from her secretary, standing near by, and she sat up in bed and wrote a brief counter-statement. In a sort of postscript she denied explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her. That being the only charge made against me by Mr. Tilton or sustained by the statement about a confession which he had to read to me, I dreamed of no worse charge at that time. That was trouble enough. The mere thought that he could make it, and could have extorted any evidence on which to base it, was enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of its utter falsehood nor Mrs. Tilton's retraction of her part could remove the shock from my heart. Indeed, her admission to me that she had stated under any circumstances to her husband so wicked a falsehood was the crowning blow of all. It seemed to me, if she was going to die, that her mind was overthrown and that I was in some dreadful way mixed up in it and might be left by her death with this terrible accusation hanging over me. I returned like one in a dream to Mr. Moulton's house, where I said very little and soon went home.

Beecher Denies Confessing Guilt.

It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely that, with Mrs. Tilton's retraction in my pocket, I should have thus stultified myself? On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton called at my house and came up into my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on her husband's return to her after our interview, had informed him what she had done, and that I had her retraction. Moulton expostulated with me, said that the retraction under the circumstances would not mend matters, but only awaken fresh discord between husband and wife and do great injury to Mrs. Tilton, without helping me. Mrs. Tilton, he said, had already recanted in writing the retraction made to me, and of course there might be no end to such contradictions. Meanwhile, Tilton had destroyed his wife's first letter acknowledging the confession, and Mr. Moulton claimed that I had taken a mean advantage and made a dishonorable use of Theodore's request that I should visit her, in obtaining from her a written contradiction to a document not in existence. He said that all difficulties could be settled without any such papers, and that I ought to give it up. He was under great excitement. He made no *verbal* threats, but he opened his overcoat and, with some impatient remarks, laid a pistol on the bureau, near which he stood. I gave the paper to him, and after a few moments' talk he left.

Within a day or two after this, Mr. Moulton made me the third visit, and this time we repaired to my study in the third story in my house. Before speaking of this interview, it is right that I should allude to the suffering through which I had gone during the previous day, the cause of which was the strange change in Mrs. Tilton. Nothing had seemed to me more certain, during all my acquaintance with her, than that she was singularly simple, truthful and honorable. Deceit seemed absolutely foreign to her nature, and yet she had stated to her husband those strange and awful falsehoods. She had not, when daily I called and prayed with her, given me the slightest hint—I will not say of such accusations, but even that there was any serious family difficulty. She had suddenly, in December, called me and my wife to a consultation concerning a possible separation from her husband, still leaving me ignorant that she had put into his hands such a weapon against me. I was bewildered with a double consciousness of a saintly woman committing a very needless treachery to her friend and pastor. My distress was boundless. I did not for a moment feel, however, that she was not to blame—worthy, as would ordinarily be thought, but supposed that she had been overborne by weakness and shattered in mind until she scarcely knew what she did, and was no longer responsible for her acts. My soul went out to her in pity. I blamed myself for want of prudence and foresight, for I thought all this had been the result of her undue affection for me. I had a profound feeling that I would bear any blame and take any punishment if that poor child could only emerge from this cloud and be put back into the happiness from which I had been, as I thought, if not the cause, the occasion of withdrawing her. If my own daughter had been in a similar case, my grief at her calamity could scarcely have been greater. Moreover, from the anger and fury of Mr. Tilton I apprehended that this charge was made by him, and supported by the accusation of his wife, was to be at once and publicly passed against me, and if it was, I had nothing but my simple word of denial to interpose against it. In my then morbid condition of mind I thought that this charge, although entirely untrue, might result in great disaster, if not in absolute ruin. The great interests which were entirely dependent upon me, the Church which I had built up, the book which I was writing, my own immediate family; my brother's name now engaged in the ministry; my sister's—the name which I had hoped might live after me, and be in some slight degree a source of strength and encouragement to those who should succeed me; and above all, the cause for which I had devoted my life seemed imperilled. It seemed to me that my life work was to end abruptly, and in disaster. My earnest desire to avoid a public accusation, and which must necessarily flow from it, and which now have resulted from it, has been one of the leading motives that must explain my action during these four years with reference to this matter.

It was in such a sore and distressing condition that Mr. Moulton found me. His manner was kind and conciliatory. He seemed, however, convinced that I had been seeking Tilton's downfall, and that I had leagued with Mr. Bowen against him, and that I had, by my advice, come near destroying his family. I did not need any argument of persuasion to induce me to do and say anything which would remedy the injury of which I then believed I had certainly been the occasion, if not the active cause. But Moulton urged that, having wronged Tilton so, the wrong meant his means of support suddenly taken away—his reputation—his family destroyed—and that I had done it. He assured me, of his own knowledge, that the stories which I had heard of Mr. Tilton's impurities of life, and which I had believed and repeated to Bowen, were all false, and that Tilton had always been faithful to his wife. I was persecuted into the belief of what he said, I felt convicted of slander in its meanest form. He drew the picture of Tilton wronged in reputation, in position, in purse, shattered in family, where he would otherwise have found a refuge, and at the same time looking upon me out of his deep distress, while I was abounding in friends, most popular and with ample means. He drew that picture—my prosperity overflowing and abounding, and Tilton's utter degradation. I was most intensely excited. Indeed, I felt that my mind was in danger of giving way, I walked up and down the room, pouring forth my heart in the most unrestrained grief and bitterness of self-accusations, telling what my ideas were of the obligations of friendship and of the sacredness of the household denying, however, an intentional wrong; seeing that if I had been the cause, however, remotely, of that which I then held, I never could have forgiven myself, and heaping all the blame on my head, the case as it then appeared to my eyes was strongly against me. My old and fellow-worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had counseled it; his family had well nigh been broken up, and I had advised it; his wife had been long sick and broken in heart and body, and I (as I fully believed I had been) the cause of all the wreck by continuing that blind heedlessness and friendship which had beguiled her heart and head, had raised her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine, and should I coldly defend myself? Should I pour indignation upon this lady? Should I hold her up to contempt, as having thrust her affections upon me unsought? Should I tread upon this man and this household in their greatest adversity.

I gave vent to my feelings without measure. I disclaimed, with great earnestness, any intent to harm Theodore in his home or his business, and with inexplicable sorrow, I both blamed and defended Mr. Tilton in one breath.

Mr. Moulton was apparently affected by my soliloquy—for it was that rather than a conversation. He said that if Tilton could really be persuaded of the friendliness of my feelings toward him, he was sure that there would be no trouble in procuring a reconciliation. I gave him leave to state to Theodore my feelings. He proposed that I should write a letter. I declined, but said that he could report our interview. He then prepared to make a memorandum of the talk, and sat down at my table and took down, as I supposed, a condensed report of my talk; for I went on still pouring out my wounded feelings over this great desolation in Tilton's family. It was not a dictation of sentence after sentence—he a mere amanuensis and I composing for him—Mr. Moulton was putting into his own shape parts of that which I was saying in my own manner, with profuse explanations. This paper of Mr. Moulton's was a mere memorandum of the points to be used by him in setting forth my feelings. That it contains matter and points derived from me, is without doubt; but they were put into sentences by him, and expressed as he understood them—not as my words, but as hints of my figures and letters to be used by him in conversing with Tilton. He did not read the paper to me, nor did I read it, nor have I ever seen or heard it read that I remember, until the publication of Tilton's recent documents. And now, reading it, I see in it thoughts that point to the matter of my discourse; but it is not my paper, nor are those my sentences, nor is it a correct report of what I said. It is a mere string of hints, hastily made by an unpractised writer as helps to his memory in representing to Tilton how I felt towards his family. If more than this be claimed; if it be set forth as in any proper sense my letter, I then disown it and denounce it. Some of its sentences, and particularly that in which I am made to say that I had obtained Mrs. Tilton's forgiveness, I never could have said even in substance. I had not obtained nor asked any forgiveness from her, and nobody pretended that I had done so. Neither could I ever have said that I humbled myself before Tilton, as before God, except in the sense that both to God and to man I thought I had deeply injured I humbled myself, as I certainly did.

The Fatal Document Committed to Moulton.

But it is useless to analyze a paper prepared as this was. The remainder of my plain statement concerning it will be its best comment. This document was written upon three separate half sheets of large letter paper. After it was finished, Moulton asked me if I would sign it. I said, No, it was not my letter. He replied that it would have more weight if I would, in some way, indicate that he was authorized to explain my sentiments. I took my pen, and, at some distance below the writing and upon the lower margin, I indicated that I had committed the document in trust to Moulton, and I signed the line thus written by me. A few words more as to its future fate. Mr. Moulton, of his own accord, said that after using it he would, in two or three days, bring the memorandum back to me, and he cautioned me about disclosing in anyway that there was a difficulty between Mr. Tilton and me, as it would be injurious to Tilton to have it known that I had quarreled with him, as well as to me, to have rumors set afloat. I did not trouble myself about it until more than a year afterward, when Tilton began to write up his case (of which hereafter), and was looking up documents. I wondered what was in the great memorandum, and desired to see it for asked Moulton. So, one day, I suddenly "You promised to return that memorandum; and said: confused for a moment to me." He seemed "Certainly," I answered, and said: "Did I?" paper had been destroyed. He replied that the two years, in various conversations the next accord he spoke of it as destroyed. This own authorized the destruction of this paper, but was not allowed to know that the document was in existence until a distinguished editor in New York, within a few weeks past, assured me that Mr. Moulton had shown him the original and that he had examined my signature to be sure of its genuineness. I know that there was a copy of it since this statement was in preparation. While I reject this memorandum as my work or an accurate condensation of my statement it does undoubtedly correctly represent that I was in profound sorrow, and that I blamed myself with great severity for the disasters of Tilton's family. I had not then the light that I now have. There was much then that weighed heavily upon my heart and conscience which now weighs only on my heart. I had not the light which analyses and disseminates things. By one blow there opened before me a

A Revelation Full of Anguish Opened to Beecher.

revelation full of anguish; an agonized family whose inmates had been my friends, greatly beloved; the husband ruined in worldly prospects; the household crumbling to pieces; the woman by long sickness and suffering either corrupted to deceit, as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind as to be irresponsible; and, either way, it was her enthusiasm for her pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and beginning of the trouble. It was for me to have forestalled and prevented that mischief. My age and experience in the world should have put me more on my guard. I could not at that time tell what was true and what was not true of all the considerations urged upon me by Tilton and Moulton. There was a grief before me in which lay those who had been warm friends, and they alleged that I had helped to plunge them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. No mother who has lost a child but will understand the wild self accusation that grief produced against all reason, blaming herself for what she neglected to do, and charging upon herself—her neglect or heedlessness—the death of the child; while, ordinarily every one knows that she had worn herself out with her assiduities.

Beecher Meets Tilton at Moulton's House.

Soon after this I met Mr. Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was very late in rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had acted in counseling Bowen of my feelings in regard to Tilton's family, disclaiming with horror the thought of wrong and expressing a desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned and to reunite his family. Tilton was silent and sullen. He played the part of an injured man, but Moulton said to Tilton with intense emphasis: "That is all a gentleman can say, and you ought to accept it as an honorable basis of reconciliation." This he repeated two or three times, and Tilton's countenance cheered up under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands and parted in a friendly way.

Tilton Wants the "Good Old Times Renewed.

Not very long afterwards Tilton asked me to his house, and said he should be glad to have the good old times renewed. I do not remember whether I ever took a meal after that under his roof, but I certainly was invited by him to renew my visits as formerly. I never renewed my intimacy with the family, but once or twice I went there, soon after my reconciliation with Tilton and at his request. I particularly remember a scene which took place at his house when he talked about his wife and me in a very gracious mood. He began by mourning his sorrows; he was very desolate; the future seemed quite dark. After impressing us with his great patience, he grew generous, praised me to his wife, saying that I had taken upon myself all the blame of past troubles and had honorably exculpated her, and telling me that his wife likewise had behaved very magnanimously, had blamed herself and declared that I was blameless, and he closed his homily with increasing hope and cheer, saying that deep as was his misery he did not know but that it would work out in the future a more cheerful home than any he had before. I restrained my smiles at the absurdity of the thing, well content to have it evaporate so, and even thinking it was generous in his way. This seemed to me the end of the trouble. With a sensitive and honorable man, who had no ulterior designs to accomplish, it would have been a burial of the difficulty. I supposed Tilton had given up the idea of intentional wrong on my part and forgiven my unintentional wrong. I plainly understand, now, what I did not then suspect—that my trouble of mind was to be kept alive and nourished so that I might be used to act on my friend in securing from Bowen the money which Tilton claimed to be due as compensation for his expulsion from the two newspapers. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton both strove to obliterate from my mind all belief in the rumors that had been circulated about Tilton. There was much going on in silencing, explanations, arranging, etc., that I was convinced that Tilton had the highest sense of marital purity, and that he never strayed from the path of virtue, which preservation he owed (as he told me, in a narrative of his life) to a very solemn scene with his father, who, on the eve of his leaving home, pointed out to him the nature of amorous temptation and the snares and evils to be dreaded from unlawful practices. He declared that he had always been kept spotless by the memory of that scene. I was glad to believe it true, and felt how hard it was that he should be made to suffer by evil and slanderous foes. I could not explain some testimony which had been laid before me, but I said: "There is undoubtedly some misunderstanding, and if I knew the whole I should find Theodore, though with obvious faults at heart, sound and good." These views I often expressed to intimate friends in spite of their manifest incredulity and what, in the light of facts, I must call their well deserved ridicule.

Efforts to Reconcile Mrs. Tilton to Her Husband.

Moulton lost no occasion of presenting to me the kindest view of Tilton's character and conduct. On the other hand, he complained that Mrs. Tilton did not trust her husband or him, and did not assist him in his effort to help Theodore. I knew that she distrusted Moulton, and felt bitterly hurt by the treatment of her husband. I was urged to use my influence with her, to inspire confidence in Moulton and to lead her to take a kinder view of Theodore. Accordingly, at the instance of Mr. Moulton, three letters were written on the same day, February 17, 1871, on one common purpose, to be shown to Mrs. Tilton and to reconcile her to her husband, and my letter to her of that date was designed to effect the further or collateral purpose of giving her confidence in Mr. Moulton. This will be obvious from the reading of the letters. The following is a full text of the letters of that date from a copy verified by one of your committee, for I have not to this hour been permitted to see the originals, either of them or of any other papers which I had deposited with Moulton for safe keeping.

[These letters have already been published.]

Beecher's Health Impaired by Hard Work.

I have no recollection of seeing or having read the letter of Mr. Tilton of the same date. In my letter to Mrs. Tilton I alluded to the fact that I did not expect, when I saw her last, to be alive many days. That statement stands connected with a series of symptoms which I first experienced in 1856. I went through the Fremont campaign, speaking in the open air three hours at a time, three days in a week. On reviewing my literary labors I felt I must have given way. I very seriously thought that I was going to have apoplexy, or paralysis, or something of the kind. On two or three occasions, while preaching, I should have fallen in the pulpit if I had not held on to the table. Very often I came near falling in the streets. During the last fifteen years I have gone into the pulpit I suppose one hundred times with a very strong impression that I should never come out of it alive. I have preached more sermons than any human being would believe, when I felt the while that whatever I had got to say to my people I must say then or I never would have another chance to use it. If I had consulted a physician, his first advice would have been "You must stop work;" but I was in such a situation that I could not stop work. I read the best medical books on the symptoms of nervous prostration and overwork and paralysis, and formed my own judgment of my case. The three points I marked were: I must have good digestion, good sleep and I must go on working. These three things were to be reconciled, and in regard to my diet and stimulants and medicines, I made the most thorough and searching trial, and as the result managed my body so that I could get the most work out of it without essentially impairing it. If I had said a word about this to my family, it would have brought such distress and anxiety on the part of my wife as I could not bear. I have for many years so steadily taxed my mind to the utmost, that there have been periods when I could not afford to have people express even sympathy with me. To have my wife or friends anxious about it and showing it to me, would be just the drop too much. In 1863 I came again into the same condition, just before going to England, and it was one of these reasons why I was wishing to go. The war was at its height; I carried my country in my heart. I had the *Independent* in charge and was working, preaching and lecturing continually. I knew I was likely to be prostrated again. In December, 1870, the sudden shock of these troubles brought on again these symptoms in a more violent form. I was very much depressed in mind, and all the more because it was one of those things that I could not say anything about. I was silent with everybody. During the last four years these symptoms had been repeatedly brought on by my intense work, carried forward on the underlying basis of so much sorrow and trouble. My friends will bear witness, that in the pulpit I have very frequently alluded to my expectation of sudden death. I fear that I have more than once already been near a stroke that would have killed or paralyzed me, and I carry with me now, as I have so often carried in years before this trouble began, the daily thought of death as a door which might open for me at any moment, out of all cares and labors into welcome rest.

Tilton's Change of Religious Belief.

During the whole of the year 1871 I was kept in a state of suspense and doubt, not only as to the future of the family for the reunion and happiness of which I had striven so earnestly, but as to the degree to which I might be personally subjected to attack and misconstruction and the trouble be brought into the church and magnified by publicity. The officers of the church sought to investigate Mr. Tilton's religious views and moral conduct, and on the latter point, I had been deceived into the belief that he was not in fault. As to the religious views I still hoped for a change for the better. As it was proposed to drop him from the list of members for non-attendance, and as he asserted to me his withdrawal this might have been done; but his wife still attended church and hoped for his restoration. I recollect having with him a conversation which he dimly intimated to me that he thought it not unlikely he might go back into his old position. He seemed to be in a mood to regret the past, and so when I was urged by the Examining Committee to take some steps, I said I was not without hopes that by patience and kindness Tilton would come back into his old church, work and be one of us again. I therefore delayed a decision upon this point for a long time. Many of our members were anxious and impatient, and there were many tokens of trouble from this quarter.

Mrs. Woodhull.

Meanwhile, one wing of the Female Suffrage party had got hold of the story in a distorted and exaggerated form, such as had never been intimated to me by Mr. Tilton or his friends. I did not then suspect what I now know—that Mr. [illegible] atrociously false rumors originated with [illegible]stead of himself. I only saw evil growing in[illegible] pledged to silence, and perceived that I was in my own defence. [illegible] therefore could not speak severing in false[illegible] was forever perdimension, and these difficulties [illegible] immensely increased by the affiliation of Mr. Tilton with the Woodhull clique. In May, 1871, Mrs. Woodhull advocated a forthcoming article, shadowing an announcement of trouble in Mr. Tilton's family, but without using names.

It was delayed, ostensibly by Tilton's influence with Mrs. Woodhull, until November, 1872. During this suspension of her publication she became the heroine of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. She was made welcome to both houses with the toleration, but not the cordial consent, of their wives. I heard the most extravagant eulogies on her. She was represented as a genius, reared among rude influences, but only needed to be surrounded by refined society to show a noble and commanding nature. I did not know much about her, and though my impressions were unfavorable, her real character was not then really known to the world.

Beecher's Meeting with Mrs. Woodhull.

I met her three times. At the first interview she was gracious, at the second she was cold and haughty, but at the third she was angry and threatening; for I had peremptorily refused to preside at the lecture she was about to give at Steinway Hall. The most strenuous efforts had been made by both Tilton and Moulton to induce me to preside at this lecture, and to identify myself publicly with Mrs. Woodhull. It was represented to me that I need not, in so doing, expressly give assent to her doctrines, especially with regard to the marriage relation, on which point she was beginning to be more explicit, in opposition to the views in which I, in common with all Christian men, entertained; but it was plausibly urged that I could preside at the lecture and introduce her upon the simple ground of advocating free speech and liberty of debate. But, as I understood that she was about to avow doctrines which I abhor, I would not be induced by this plausible argument to give her public countenance, and after continuing to urge up to the very day of the meeting, without any distinct threats, but with the obvious intimation that my personal safety would be better secured by taking his advice, Mr. Tilton himself went over to New York and presided at the meeting, where Mrs. Woodhull gave vent, as I understand, for the first time in public, to the full exposition of her free love doctrines. The very thought that I should have been asked under any circumstances and upon any excuse to preside or be present at such a meeting, was inexpressibly galling to me, whatever my astonishment might have been. The motive of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton in asking such a thing I had not at the time as clear a perception of as I now have. The request was, nevertheless, a humiliating one. At about the same time, I found that the circle of which Mrs. Woodhull formed a part was the center of loathsome scandals, organized, classified and perpetuated with a greedy and unclean appetite for everything that was foul and vile. I would not associate with these people, yet Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton had some strange theory concerning the management of this particular affair, which always made it, in their judgment, necessary for them to maintain friendly relations with a group of human hyenas. From this circle, and from Mr. Tilton's intimate association with it, some rumors and suspicions arose among my own congregation, which led them to persevere with questions and to originate investigations, especially into the affairs of Mr. Tilton, from whom alone, as they generally believed, the rumors against me originated. In this way, constantly assured by Mr. Moulton that they were mistaken, and yet their zeal in my behalf made them impatient of my silence and anxious to deal in a summary manner with Mr. Tilton. Had I allowed them to do this, it was obvious that Mr. Tilton would have been greatly enraged, that all his former unjust suspicions of me would have been confirmed, and that he would have had every motive which was necessary to induce him to break up the peace between us, and to make such a public attack upon me as he has finally made. But one thing was constant and apparent. When Theodore, by lecturing or otherwise, was prosperous, he was very genial and affectionate to me; whenever he met rebuffs and was in pecuniary trouble, he scowled threateningly upon me as the author of his troubles; and Moulton himself seemed, at times, to accuse me of indifference to Tilton's misfortunes.

Beecher Discouraged.

It was in the midst of complications like these, it may be, that a part of these events happened. Shortly afterward, in a thoroughly worried and depressed mood, discouraged by the apparent helplessness of extricating Tilton from his difficulties or of saving his family from the blight which he had fastened upon it with even more destructive effect upon its members than I then feared, I wrote a letter to Moulton, of which Tilton has given extracts, even more wickedly garbled than his other quotations, for he has represented two extracts from this letter as constituting parts of two separate letters and has artfully given the impression that they were written on or after June, 1872, whereas this letter was dated February 5, 1872. He further says that the letter was written for the purpose of being shown to him. I had no idea of such a thing being done, as the letter shows plainly enough on its face, and did not authorize any such use of that letter, which was supposed by me to be written and received in the most sacred confidence. The letter was as follows: [I am now informed that an inspection of the original would doubtless refresh my memory concerning the circumstanses, but this Mr. Moulton denies to me.] The letter of Mrs. Tilton, which is here partly quoted, is as follows:

"TUESDAY.—I leave for the West Monday next. How glad I was to learn you were your own self Sunday morning. Theodore's mind has been hard toward you of late, and I think he proposes an interview with you by word or note before leaving home. If so, be not cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all safely. I know you do and are willing abundantly to help him, and I also know your embarrassments. I anticipate my Western trip, where I may be alone with him, exceedingly."

The Origin of the Tripartite Covenant.

I now come in my narrative to give an account of the origin of the somewhat famous tripartite agreement. Shortly after the foregoing letter was written, Tilton returned to the city thoroughly discouraged with the result of his lecturing tour. The *Golden Age*, which then had been established for about twelve months, had not succeeded, and was understood to be losing money. His pecuniary obligations were pressing, and although his claim against Bowen for violating his two contracts had a year previously been put under the exclusive control of Moulton, with a view of settlement, it had not as yet been affected, but about this time Mr. Moulton, who was sick, sent for me and showed me a galley proof of an article prepared by Mr. Tilton for the *Golden Age*, and which has since been published in the Brooklyn papers, in which he embodied a copy of a letter written by him to Mr. Bowen, dated January 1, 1871, in which he charged Bowen with making scandalous accusations against my moral character. This was the first time that I had ever seen these charges, and I had never heard of them, except by mere rumor, Mr. Bowen never having at any time said a word to me on the subject. I was amazed at the proposed publication. I did not then understand the real object of giving circulation to such slanders. My first impression was that Mr. Tilton designed, under cover of an attack upon me in the name of another, to open the way for the publication of his own pretended personal grievances. I protested against the publication in the strongest terms, and was informed that it was not intended as a hostile act to myself, but to Mr. Bowen. I did not any the less insist upon my protest against this publication. On its being shown to Mr. Bowen, he was thoroughly alarmed, and speedily consented to the appointment of arbitrators to bring about an amicable settlement. The result of this proceeding was that Mr. Bowen paid Tilton over seven thousand dollars and that a written agreement was entered into by Bowen, Tilton and myself of amnesty, concord and future peace. It was agreed that the offensive article, the publication of which had produced such an effect upon Mr. Bowen and secured a happy settlement, should be destroyed without seeing the light. It was an act of treachery, peculiarly base, that this article was permitted to get into hands which would insure its publication, and that it was published. I was assured that every vestige of it had been destroyed, nor until a comparatively recent period did I understand how Mr. Tilton secured its publication without seeming to be himself responsible for the deed. Finally, after attempting to obtain money both from myself and my wife as the price of its suppression, the Woodhull women published their version of the Tilton scandal in November of 1872. The details given by them were so minute, though so distorted, that suspicion was universally directed toward Mr. Tilton as the real author of this, which he so justly calls "a wicked and horrible scandal," though it is not a whit more horrible than that which he has now fattened, and not half so wicked, because these abandoned women did not have personal knowledge of the falsity of their story, as Mr. Tilton did of his.

"Tilton's True Statement."

To rid himself of this incubus, Mr. Tilton drew up a voluminous paper, called a true statement, but which was familiarly called "Tilton's case." I had some knowledge of its composition, having heard much of it read, but some documents were only referred to as on file, and others had not yet been manufactured. Tilton's fervor for compelling statements was one of my familiar annoyances. Moulton used to tell me that the way to manage Theodore was to let him work off his periodical passion on some such document, and then pounce on the document and suppress it. This particular "true statement" was a special plea in the abatement of the prejudice excited by his Woodhull partnership. It was a muddle of garbled statements, manufactured documents and downright falsehoods. This paper I know he read to many, and I am told he read it to not less than fifty persons, in which he did not pretend to charge immorality upon his wife. On the contrary, he explicitly denied it and asserted her purity, but charged me with improper overtures to her. It was this paper which he read to Dr. Storrs and poisoned therewith his mind, thus leading to the attempt to prosecute Tilton in Plymouth Church, the interference of neighboring churches and the calling of the Congregational Council.

After the Woodhull story was published, and while Mr. Tilton seemed really desirous, for a short time, of protecting his wife, I sent through him the following to her:

[The letter has been before published.]

A Terrible Accumulation of Anxieties and Perils.

After the publication of the Woodhull story the whole series of evils, beginning with the outbreak of the Woodhull story, repeatedly brought me a terrible accumulation of anxieties and perils. Everything that had threatened before now started up again with new violence. Tilton's behavior was at once inexplicable and inconsolable. His card "To a complaining friend" did not produce the effect he predicted to expect for it, of convincing the public of his great magnanimity. Then his infamous article and letter to Mr. Bowen made its appearance in the *Eagle*. It had been suggested that the publication of the tripartite covenant would have a good effect in contradicting the slanderous stories about Mrs. Tilton and myself, which Theodore professed to regard, but which his foolish card and the publication of that article had done so much to revive and render mischievous. Mr. Moulton urged me to get from the gentleman who held the tripartite covenant a copy of it, when suddenly Mr. Wilkeson came out with it on his own responsibility. Its publication in this manner, I made strenuous but unavailing efforts to prevent. He had originally kept a copy of it. Everybody in this business seems to have copies of everything but myself. On the appearance of that paper, Theodore went into a rage. It put him, he said, in a false position before the public, and he said he would publish another card giving a statement something like what he wrote to Dr. Bacon, that is as I recollect the matter, declaring that I had committed an offense and that he had been the magnanimous party in the business. It was necessary to decide what to do with him. Mr. Moulton strongly urged a card from me exonerating Theodore, as I could honestly do for the authorship of the particular scandals detailed in his article to Mr. Bowen, and alluded to the covenant. I said I would think it over and perhaps write something. This was Friday or Saturday. The covenant appeared on Friday morning, and the alarm was sounded on me immediately, that Theodore would do something dreadful if not restrained. On Sunday I had made up my mind to write to Mr. Moulton the following letter, garbled extracts of which are given in Mr. Tilton's statement.

Beecher's Letter to Moulton on Tilton's Unreliability.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.

My Dear Frank—The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished this world's life. I could do nothing on Saturday. My head was confused, but a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temper is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt changes and rendering me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we save ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposed would leave him far worse off than before the agreement was made. After my letter through you was written he had had it a year; he had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then his settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him, and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published. Nothing but that. That which he did in private, when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me. It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me. My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the Judgment Day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on the earth it is deep night; when I look on the heavens above I see the morning breaking. But, oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying life; your disinterested friendship. Your whole life, too, has been one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it; with generous impulses, the under-current that rules him is self; with ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay but with admiration and praise; with a strong theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a *coup d'etat* is the way to success. Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable. Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon. Dear Good God! I thank Thee that I am, indeed, beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of the Everlasting Emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of breaking glory. Oh! my beloved Frank, I shall know you then, and forever hold fellowship with you and look back and smile at the past.

Your loving, H. W. B.

Beecher Worried Out.

There are intimations that at the beginning and end of this letter I felt the approach of death. With regard to that I merely refer to my previous statement concerning my bodily symptoms, and add that on this day I felt these symptoms upon me. The main point is, that I was worried out with the whole business, and would have been glad to escape by death, of which I have little dread. I could see no end but death to the accumulation of torture, but I resolved to stop short and waste no more time in making matters worse. I felt that Mr. Moulton had better stop too, and let the whole thing come out. I determined then to make a true and full statement, which I now make, and leave the result with God. Mr. Tilton had repeatedly urged me, as stated in my letter, not to betray his wife, and I felt bound by every sense of honor in case I should be pressed by inquiries from my church or family as to the foundation of the rumors which might reach them, to keep this promise. By this promise I meant only that I would not betray the earnest affection which his wife, as I had been told, had conceived for me and had confessed to him. It certainly did not refer to adultery. If there had been such a fact in existence, its betrayal would have ruined me as well as her, and a pledge not to destroy myself would have been too absurd to be mentioned in this letter.

In reply to this note which was calm and reserved, rather than gloomy, Mr. Moulton wrote that same day a letter of three and a half sheets of copy paper, in which he deliberately and twice in succession reaffirmed his main statement that there was nothing in the whole case on which I could not safely stand. He treats my resolution as born of such morbid despair as he had often reproached me for, and urged me strongly to maintain my faith in him. Tilton yielded to his persuasion and graciously allowed himself to be soothed by the publication of a card exonerating him from the authorship of base lies to which the tripartite covenant referred. So once more, and this time against my calmer judgment, I patched up a hollow peace with him.

Beecher Chose the Wrong Path.

That I have grievously erred in judgment with this perplexed case, no one is more conscious than I am. I chose the wrong path, and accepted a disastrous guidance in the beginning, and have indeed traveled on a "rough and rugged edge" in my prolonged effort to suppress this scandal, which has at last spread so much desolation through the land, but cannot admit that I erred in desiring to keep these matters out of sight. In this respect I appeal to you and to all Christian men to judge whether almost any personal sacrifice ought not to have been made, rather than to suffer the morals of the entire community, especially of the young, to be corrupted by the filthy details of scandalous falsehoods daily reiterated and amplified for the gratification of impure curiosity, and the demoralization of every child that is old enough to read.

Tilton Blackmails Beecher.

The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, and especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps two thousand dollars. Afterwards I contributed at one time five thousand dollars. After the money had been paid over, in five one thousand dollar bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it. Finally, a square demand and a threat was made by my confidential friend that if five thousand dollars more was not paid Tilton's charges would be laid before the public. This I saw at once was blackmail in its boldest form and I never paid a cent of it, but challenged and requested the fullest exposure. But, after the summer of 1873, I became inwardly satisfied that Tilton was inherently and inevitably a ruined man, and no longer trusted either his word or his honor. I came to feel that his kindness was but a snare and his professions of friendship treacherous. He did not mean well by me nor by his own household; but I suffered all the more on this account. As he had grown up under my influence and in my church, I could never free myself from a certain degree of responsibility for his misdoings, such as visits a father for a wrong doing son, and in times of great mental depression this feeling sometimes amounted almost to a mania.

Beecher's Efforts to Prevent the Scandal Becoming Public.

Mr. Beecher here details his efforts to prevent the scandal being made public, which was threatened by the trial of Tilton by the church, and says of Tilton:

I was so determined to carry out my pledges to Moulton for him and to do all in human power to save him, even from himself, that I was ready to resign it. That would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to the charges against me, but declaring that I had striven for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal affecting a family in the church, and that, as he had failed, I herewith resigned. This letter was never sent. A little calmer thought showed me how futile it would be to stop the trouble—a mere useless self sacrifice. But I showed it to Mr. Moulton, and possibly he copied it. I have found the original of it in my house. If I could at this moment remember any of the other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton, I would do so. If he has reserved all my effusions of feeling he must have a large collection. I wished him to bring them all before the committee. I should have been glad to get such hints as they may contain to refresh my recollection of facts and sequences. I have no fear of their full and fair publication, for though they would doubtless make a sad exposure of my weakness, grief and despondency, they do not contain a line confessing such guilt as has been charged upon me, or a word inconsistent with my innocence, nor any other spirit than that of a generous remorse over a great and more and more irreparable evil. But, however intense and numerous may be these expressions of grief, they cannot possibly ever state the anxiety which I constantly felt for the future, the perils of which it is now clear I did not exaggerate, nor the sorrow and remorse which I felt originally on account of the injury which I supposed I had unwittingly done to a beloved family, and afterward for the greater injury which I became satisfied I had done by my unwise, blind and useless efforts to remedy that injury, only—as it proved—at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family and the peace of my own Church.

His last words were as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee—In the note requesting your appointment, I asked that you should make full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise. For four years I have borne and suffered enough, and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under a rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other persons' confidential communications, but in so far as my own writings are concerned there is not a letter nor document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize any and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writings they have from any source whatsoever. It is time, for the sake of decency and public morals, that this matter should be brought to an end. It is an open pool of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon scandal. Not a great war or a revolution could have filled the newspapers more than this question of domestic trouble. Magnified a thousand fold, and, like a sore spot on the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood, whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

[Mr. Beecher's cross-examination by the committee will be found on the first page of the GAZETTE this morning.]

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And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, August 15, 1874.

The general situation is one of increasing promise, as regards the renewal of financial activity. There is much care evidently exercised by makers of notes, in keeping the amounts down as much as possible, and hence the aggregate demand is not large, but it represents increasing activity in this city and elsewhere, and hence is one of the hopeful signs of the times. In Philadelphia continued quiet prevails in the money market. The ordinary requirements of business are not yet so large as to tax the resources of the banks, and money continues plenty and can be had at low rates by all borrowers in good credit. We quote loans on call at 5 per cent., strictly first-class two-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 5 to 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first class three to four months' paper, with good collateral, 5 to 6 per cent.; the same character of paper on the same time, with Government collateral, 5 per cent. Paper of second grade is of uncertain market value. At New York money continues abundant, borrowers on call paying from 2 to 3 per cent.

Among the evidences of improved circumstances, is the improved condition of foreign trade. In this respect the condition of Philadelphia is steadily improving. The export trade from that port to foreign countries during the month of July amounted to $3,067,640, of which $2,087,029 was shipped in foreign vessels, and $980,611 in American vessels, the total tonnage having been 70,776, of which 22,910 was American and the rest British, Swedish, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Belgian, Dutch and Austrian. Provisions were the liveliest article of export during the past month. In that period of time the exports under this head amounted to the large sum of $329,959, while shipments of wheat were $369,668. The other leading items were: Corn, $251,026; leaf tobacco, $228,269; flour, $88,464; tallow, $70,612; hides, $55,307; iron, etc., $18,697; cooperage, $19,973; molasses, $25,805; coal, $17,251.

Of the five per cent. national bank reserve required to be deposited in the Treasury $16,750,000 have been received, leaving about $500,000 to be deposited.

The Adams Express Company announces a dividend of $2 per share, payable Sept. 1.

What are known as the grange State railroad stocks have fluctuated considerably from day to day for a week or two past, on the strength of advices from Madison concerning the progress of the suits against the Wisconsin railroad companies. The arguments are closed. The Assistant Attorney General is credited with making a very able speech in favor of the Potter law, showing that its enforcement cannot have the ruinous effects on State interests generally ascribed to it. He was also very severe in his refutation of the principles of railway management which have prevailed among these roads, and handled the figures submitted for the defence with some skill, in contrasting costs of railway construction and operation against receipts and profits. It is likely that a decision will be rendered this week.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109⅝	109⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	118⅜	118⅜
5-20 1862	111⅜	111⅜
20—1864	115½	115½
" 1865	116⅝	116⅝
" 1865 new	116⅛	116⅛
" 1867	117⅜	117⅜
" 1868—coupons	117¼	117⅜
10-40's	113⅞	113⅞
Currency 6's	117⅝	117⅝
New 5 per cents	111⅞	111⅞
10-40's—coupons	113⅝	113⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101⅜	101⅜
Erie	31⅞	31⅞
I C	91	93⅝
B, H & E.	1⅛	
C. C. & I. C.	12⅜	13¼
St. Paul	34¾	34¾
Do. Preferred	52¾	52⅝
Michigan Southern	72⅜	72⅜
Do Central	68	70¼
North Western Common	37½	38
Do. Pref		55½
Rock Island	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88½	
Pacific Mail	46	46
Western Union Telegraph	74⅞	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅞	23
Union Pacific	28⅜	28⅜
Toledo & Wabash	35½	35½
Chicago & Alton	103	
Adams Express	108	108
American Express	60¼	60¼
U. S. Express	67⅜	67⅜
W., Fargo & Co. Express	73⅝	73⅝
Quicksilver	27	
Fort Wayne	92⅛	
Merchants Union Express	17¼	17½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25	25

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R	50¾	
" " scrip	102½	
Reading	55½	
United Co. of N. J.	125¾	125
Oil Creek	8¾	
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Central Transportation	44	
Empire do	13	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	85½	
P. C. & St. L.	61½	

NEW YORK, August 14, 1874.

Money at 2@2½; prime discounts 5@7. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,062,575. The customs receipts were $574,000. Sterling was dull at 486¾ for sixty days and 489 for sight. Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 109⅝. The carrying rates were ⅛, 1, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000. The clearings were $12,000,000. The specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers thus far are $400,000. In Governments the only important feature was the sale of $50,000 10 40 registered at 110⅝. State and railroad bonds were dull. Stocks were dull and featureless, with the exception of Michigan Central, which advanced 1 per cent. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on both common and preferred stock, payable September 1st. Among the sales of stocks to-day were 7,800 shares Western Union, 7,400 Pacific Mail, 6,800 Union Pacific, and 4,500 Wabash.

Governments —U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 111⅞; do of '64, 115½; do of '65, 116⅝; do of '65, new, 116¼; do of '67, 117¼; do '68, 117⅜; new 5s, 111⅞; 10-40s, 113¾; currency 6s, 117¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessee, old, 77; do new, 76; Virginia, new, 28; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 18; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 50; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 26⅝; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73½; American Express, 60¾; U. S. Express, 67¼; Pacific Mail, 46; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 31⅝; do preferred, 47½; Harlem, 123½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 69; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86⅛; Northwestern common, 37¾; do preferred, 55½; Rock Island, 99; do preferred, 106; St. Paul, 34¼; do preferred, 52⅝; Toledo & Wabash, 35½; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 103¼; do preferred, 105½; Ohio & Mississippi, 22⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 62; Burlington & Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 72⅛; Panama, 13¼; Illinois Central, 93⅛; Union Pacific, 28⅜; Central Pacific, 89⅞; Union, 83¼; Hartford & Erie, 1¼; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, 5 P. M., August 14.—Consols, money, 92¼; account 92⅜; 5 20s, '65 108⅜; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¼. New York Central, 94; Erie, 29¾; do preferred, 46.

PARIS, August 14.—Rentes, 63f. 75c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, August 14, 1874.

Not for several years have our markets been so glutted with fruits as at the present time, and as might be expected, some kinds are not bringing enough to pay cost of transportation, to say nothing about cartage and commissions. The market was flooded with peaches to-day, nearly all of which are coming in from the West, and sales were made at very low rates; one firm—E. Move & Co.—shipped a carload to Philadelphia, and others will no doubt follow their example. It is said that the crop East is very light, that 'canners' are taking all that offers, and it is probable that we will have an outlet for our surplus in consequence. Apples, although not in large supply, are very dull, and the same is true of Blackberries. In other respects the markets present nothing particularly new or really important.

APPLES—Continue very dull, and we repeat former quotations, $1@2 ₩ brl, according to quality.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged: $2.25@2.75 ₩ bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand, and while the market continues dull, prices remain about as last quoted: 20@22 for prime to choice and 10@15 for inferior to common.

BERRIES—Blackberries continue very dull—prices nominal at 50@75c ₩ pail. Whortleberries, $1@1.25.

CHEESE—The market is firm at the recent advance and the supply is comparatively light—Ohio Factory, 13⅛@14.

EGGS—Continue very dull, and some dealers are offering the pick of their stock at 10, although, as a matter of course, they will not guarantee all fresh at the price in question.

GROCERIES—Trade continues fairly active but the market is devoid of anything particularly new or important. Coffee continues dull and weak, with every indication of a further shrinkage in prices. Dealers almost without an exception are expecting lower rates, hence they are buying very sparingly, carrying just as little stock as they can possibly help: this conviction that prices are destined to rule lower is founded upon the abundant supply in this country, and constantly increasing receipts at Rio and shipments to this country. Sugars are in steady demand but unchanged. As noted in our last report, Tobaccos are very stiff and tending upward.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13; Granulated, 11¾c; Crushed, 11¾; Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 11; B, 10⅝; Ex. C, 10⅜; Franklin Extra C, 10; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9 cents.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 26; prime, 25; good, 24. Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; loose, 27½c; Old Government Java, 30c; Roasted, 40c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 90c; prime, 85c; good, 80c; common, 75c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 75; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70c; Amber, 60@65; Molasses Syrups, 35 to 50, as to quality.

RICE—Best Carolina, 9½; good, 9¼; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Patna, 8¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very dull, with more offering than can be disposed of, even at the recent decline: quotable at $1,15@1,18 for red and $1,20@1,25 for amber, according to quality. The Oat market appears to have settled down, both retailers and consumers having been pretty well supplied again, and while the feeling is not as strong as it was ten days ago, the impression appears to be growing that prices are not likely to go much, if any lower: may be quoted at 50@57, as to quality. Ear corn continues scarce but the inquiry is not very urgent and prices may be quoted at 82 for mixed and 84@85 for prime yellow. Shelled Corn is also in light supply but unchanged: 80@82. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 90@91.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market continues dull, prices remain without quotable change. Loose sold from country wagons, in Allegheny, at $22@28, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—The most important feature we have to notice is that both Lard and Mess Pork have stiffened up again in Chicago, confirming the prediction made in our last issue, that the downward tendency, especially in the former, would soon be checked, as the stock is too much reduced for a break in the market. Following are the current rates: Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, per pound, 16¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured 11; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured 14¾; Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured, 17. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¾ ₩ lb; Short Rib Sides, 13, Clear Sides, 13¾. Mess Pork, ₩ brl, $25.50. Lard—Ref'nd for summer use in tres, 16; hlf brls, 16¼; bkts, 17; 3 lb. caddies, 17¼; 5 lb. do, 17¼; 3 lb. pails, 18¼; 5 lb. do, 1¾.

PEACHES—Market overstocked and prices lower, selling at $1@1.50 ₩ bushel for good fruit and down as low as 25c.

PLUMS—In fair demand with sales at $2,50@3,50 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—In good supply and weaker: $1@1 10 ₩ bushel, in bulk by the car load, and $3,25@3.50 ₩ brl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable all the way from 50 to 75 cents per pair, according to size.

RAGS—Woolen, ½; cotton, 2½@3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is in steady demand at $5 50@3.75 ₩ bushel.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 7c.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, August 14, 1874.

PIG IRON.

The general position of the pig iron market remains substantially as noted in our last weekly review, it is devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not already been made. The demand, as is usually the case at this particular time, is light, being restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants of consumers, and while the general tone of the market is indicative of increased confidence, there has been no quotable change in prices. Standard mill iron is still fairly quotable at $27 4 mos, and while it can be purchased, on spot, in moderate amounts at the quoted rate, producers very generally are refusing to contract for future delivery at the price in question, indicative that they expect, as we have already intimated, to obtain an advance this fall. The stock of strictly No 1 iron, it is claimed, is not as large as many have been led to believe and as this is the kind most sought after, it is held with considerable tenacity, and, notwithstanding the demand continues meagre, holders generally are confident in regard to the future, satisfied, apparently, that better prices is only a question of a little time. Foundry iron continues very dull, and there is considerable of a range in prices as there is in quality: $27 to 30. Charcoal Irons are still quotable at $30@35 for hot and $45@50 for cold blast.

Following sales were reported:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons No 1 Foundry	$28 00	4 mos
30 tons No 2 Foundry	$27 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	26 50	4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	26 00	cash
100 tons White	24 00	5 mos
100 tons Mottled and White	24 5	4 mos
100 tons No 2 Foundry	27 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	27 00	5 mos
2000 tons Gray Forge	private terms	
500 tons Gray Forge	26 50	5 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	27 00	4 mos
195 tons Gray Forge	27 00	4 mos
15 tons Foundry	29 00	4 mos
30 tons No 1 Foundry	29 00	4 mos
20 tons No 1 Foundry	28 00	4 mos
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.		
10 tons No 1	$50 00	4 mos
10 tons No 3	43 50	4 mos
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.		
100 tons Gray Forge	$27 00	4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.

The situation has not varied much since the date of our last report, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or important. There is considerable inquiry, but the fact that makers very generally are asking an advance of from one to two tenths, has checked trade somewhat, has prevented as many orders from being placed as would have been but for the advance; however, there is an apparent determination on the part of manufacturers to have better rates during the last half of the year than prevailed in the first half, when, it is contended, they were lower than there was any necessity for, and afforded little or no margin for profit. We continue to quote on a basis of two and six to two and seven tenths for bars, Pittsburgh classification.

There is an improved feeling elsewhere, and this, of course, is not without its effect here. A Chicago paper of this week, says: We note one encouraging symptom in trade generally, viz: that the volume of sales of iron has increased—as is estimated by iron dealers—about 20 per cent. in the last month. The bar, rod, strap and plate wrought iron as well as pig, to which this refers, is so universal and indispensible a material in the most of manufactures that an increased use of iron indicates an increased activity in manufacturing generally, and this of course would not increase unless there was an increased demand for the manufactured articles.

NAILS.

The nail trade has commenced to pick up somewhat, and while the market is firmer in sympathy with iron, prices remain unchanged; $3 40@3.50 sixty days, with usual discount of two per cent for cash. Stocks are very light unusually so, and the production for several weeks past has been very limited, as some of the factories were stopped, taking stock and making repairs. A good fall and winter trade is expected.

STEEL.

There is a continued steady demand, at least the mills are all reported busy, and manufacturers do not appear to apprehend any doubt but what they will have all they can do during the balance of the year. Indeed, it is expected that the consumption will be larger from now until January than it was from January to July. No change in prices, although they are firmer and an advance soon is not improbable.

SCRAP IRON.

The market for all kinds of scrap continues very dull, iron more than steel, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better, an increased demand, and, possibly, an advance in prices. Dealers nearly all complain of the scrap trade as having been very unsatisfactory ever since the panic, and that they have lost heavily by depreciation in stock which they contracted for prior to that time.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, August 14, 1874.

The Crude market continues very quiet, but prices are pretty well sustained, ranging from 90 cents to $1 ₩ barrel, free on cars at Parker, for immediate shipment, according to pipe line. It does appear strange that the price of the raw article is kept up so much higher than the product, but as we have repeatedly stated, it is in consequence of a continued heavy demand for tankage; tankers are paying considerably more than consumers can afford to pay, hence they are doing much better just now than they would if they were entirely dependent upon refiners. Refined, if anything, was a shade better to-day, and it is almost certain that the bottom has been reached. Quoted at 11¾ for early August; late August, 11¾, and late September at 12, delivered in Philadelphia, equal to 8¾@9c on cars here. As noted in our last report, refiners are not selling at the prices bid, and unless there is a very decided change for the better in the meantime, a general suspension is only a question of time. Current rates do not begin to cover actual cost of manufacture, and the only salvation, apparently, for the refining interest is to shut down.

The barrel trade continues very dull but prices are nominally unchanged: countries, $1.35@1.40; city make at $1.50.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Waring Bros.	Waring Bros.	1,632
Central	J P Logan	67
A. G. Williams	Tack Bros	251
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co.	200
Total		2,690

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK—American Pig.—Although reports of improvement in the Iron market come from other important points, there is no change for the better to be noted here, and much disappointment is expressed at the restricted demand for Pig Iron. It was expected that by this time some activity would have been displayed, but these hopes have not been realized, and there seems no disposition to buy beyond immediate requirements. There is a noticeable absence of any speculative feeling, and lots which have been pressed for sale have not called out any very low offers. We note the sale of 1000 tons part Gray Forge and part Mottled, at $24, at works; 500 tons No 2 Foundry at $27; 2000 tons Gray Forge at $25, six months, without interest, and 1,600 tons Gray Forge on private terms. We quote: No 1 Foundry $30@32, No 2 do $28@30, Gray Forge $25@28. Bar—While there has been no marked improvement in the demand for Manufactured Iron during the past week, there has been no weakening on the part of producers; on the contrary, they seem more than ever confident that not only will the late advance be sustained, but that still better prices will rule before many days. The prompt action of the Pittsburgh mills in following the advance made by the Eastern mills, has strengthened the movement greatly, while the absence of all pressure to sell gives the market a more healthy tone than it has had for months. We continue to quote Refined Bar at 3c ₩ lb.—Iron Age.

PHILADELPHIA.—The correspondent of the "Iron Age" writes as follows: The market for Iron in this city is scarcely as active as last week, when prices were stiffer, and a much better feeling prevailed than at any time since the panic. The present lull is generally considered to be only temporary, and it is conceded on all sides that the turn in the market has really taken place. From present appearances there will be no speculation in Pig Metal this fall, just why, does not appear, since present prices and the condition of the trade both invite a speculative movement, and promises higher prices. While there is not so much doing in Foundry Irons Forge Pig is in active demand and scarce and, while sales covering the next five months deliveries have been made by many of the furnaces, as a general rule they refuse to contract over 60 to 90 days ahead. Notwithstanding the principal demand is for Forge Pig, very considerable lots of Nos 1 and 2 Foundry have changed hands. In Manufactured Iron there is a decidedly better feeling since the advance in Bars to 3c ₩ lb, at which there have been some large sales, and now are some considerable specifications offering which it is not likely will be booked under a further advance. In Rails there is much more activity, with a strong inquiry at better terms of payment, and generally for new roads; the sales carrying with them a considerable trade in Fish Bars and Spikes. Old Rails are more in demand, and quotably $1 higher than last week for spot deliveries, as is natural in the scarcity of Forge Pig, and under the same influence Scrap grows scarcer and is more sought. There is no material change to note in prices, unless it be that quotations mean selling figures, and are not shaded $1 to $2 ₩ ton to effect transactions. Practically, the producers are now masters of the situation, with, however, sufficient diplomacy not to jeopardize the growing trade by any sharp advance in prices. The market closes fairly active, with a general expectation of more doing in the coming week.

CLEVELAND.—Pig Iron—The market continues dull and inactive for Charcoal, Bessemer and Foundry grades, with a tendency to lower prices—excepting in the cases of Foundries from Black Band Ore. The calls for Gray Forge are numerous. Market active and firmer, owing to the improved demand from the East, West, North and South for Bar Iron. The strike among the ore miners in the Lake Superior region is at an end, although in several instances the miners are working with a reduced force. We are informed by parties just returned from an extensive tour through that country that the stock of ore on hand at present, at the mines, in a majority of cases, is very light and the output from this time forward to the close of navigation will not exceed 50 ₩ cent. of amount mined in same time last year.

ENGLAND.—A cable dispatch under date of 12th inst. reports as follows: Scotch Pig—The market is now active, with a large demand and prices firm. The amount of business is considerable. Makers' price for No. 1 Gartsherrie is 115s. Manufactured Iron—The demand is improving, with a fair amount of business doing. We still quote best Staffordshire Bars £10 10@£12, but prices are weak. Rails—We note no change in the market, and continue to quote £7 10s@£8 5s.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.—The characteristics of this market, as compared with last week, are less activity, increased receipts, decreased sales and stationary quotations. There is no lack of confidence, and the firm tone which has for some time been recorded continues to predominate. Dealers decline to buy for a future market, on the ground that the general outlook is not such as to encourage purely speculative operations; nevertheless the majority of the trade incline to the belief that a further advance in prices is probable before September 1st. Very few Eastern men have been here recently; and our local manufacturers enter the market from time to time, as occasion demands, and as a rule restrict their purchases to comparatively small lines. They seem to feel hopeful, but cannot see sufficient brilliancy in the immediate future to warrant them in going beyond their temporary necessities. One or two leading wool houses report larger sales than for many weeks past, but these are exceptional cases, and, on the whole, the business is quieter. Fleeces have not accumulated unduly, and the selection now offering, although of sufficient variety to be attractive to buyers, is not of such magnitude as to endanger the stability of prices—a result which appears quite probable in Boston, should the accumulation there continue. The demand for X and above has been fair, especially for such parcels as would yield a larger per centage of strictly high bred wool. Messrs. Bullock & Wunder, wool brokers, of this city, have consummated a sale of about 175,000 lbs Ohio fleeces for account of W. B. Fitch, of Warren, O. The stocks are sold to a Philadelphia wool house, through Messrs. Scheppers Bros., manufacturers here, will be the ultimate consumers. The wool runs largely to combing staple. The price obtained is reported at 57 cents, which, under all circumstances, is regarded as indicating a firm market. Including this sale, the transactions in fleeces have aggregated over half a million pounds, the medium grades being most in request. Straight XX lots are held generally at 54@55c, though the higher figure is hardly obtainable except for parcels of extra condition. A few choice clips of XX and XXX are firmly held at prices above quotations, as here given, but the general style of these is such as to warrant the wools being ranked fancy. The demand from the combers has been good, and sales of long staple have kept pace with the averages of past weeks. The selection of strictly medium grades is not very extensive. Low is in more plentiful supply, but does not meet with a very ready market.

NEW YORK.—There has been a trifle easier tone to the wool market the past few days, and some grades are quoted a trifle easier. The general demand has been rather light, and limited to such lots as were urgently wanted to complete assortments. Manufacturers appear disposed to pursue the same cautious policy as has characterized their operations for some time past. The goods market does not show any improvement. Fleeces have been in only moderate request, and values are held about steady. California wool is weak, with spring clip in large stock both here and at Boston. Texas wool is in fair supply, but the demand is light and the value is also weak. Combing wool has been dull. Pulled wools are scarce. Carpet wool continues quiet; a fine grade if here would sell, but the bulk of the stock is inferior, which can only be placed at liberal concessions, which holders are not willing to accede to. There has been considerable inquiry for Australian from a certain class of manufacturers, and for the Canadian market, but the stock is said to be principally held by Boston importers in that city.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, August 13—The receipts of Timothy were considerably lighter to-day and the demand being fair for spot, a steadier feeling prevailed. Sales ranged at $2.75@2.90 for common to fair, $2.95@2.97½ for good, and $3@3.05 for prime, choice sold before 'Change at $3 10. Future delivery continues dull, and prices ruled weak. Sales were made at $2.85 for prime seller the last half of this month. Clover quiet, with a small sale of prime medium at $6.75. Flax sold at $1.80 for good. Hungarian and millet remain inactive and nominal at former quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active but irregular and closed strong; No 2 old $1.04½@1.04¾; new $1.04 spot; $1.03¾ seller August; $1 seller September; No. 3 $1.00¾. Corn quiet; No 2 mixed 65½c spot; 65¾c bid seller August; rejected 65c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 38c spot; 37¾@37⅞c August. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.00 spot; 97½c seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady and in moderate demand: 14½c spot; 14¾@14⅞c seller September. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand and lower; shoulders 8¼@8⅜c; short rib middles 11½c.

BRAN—12½@13c on track.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 97c.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Cotton: barely steady at 17@17⅛c. Flour higher and better export demand for shipping grades; superfine western and State $4.65@5 65; good to choice $5.80@6.25; white wheat extra $6.25@6 80. Wheat ½@2c higher and in good demand; No 2 Chicago $1.21@1.25½; No 2 Minnesota store $1.29; No 2 Milwaukee store and afloat $1.29@1.31. Rye quiet. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn firmer and in fair demand; western mixed 83@89½c; high mixed and yellow western 80½@81c. Oats unsettled opening lower and closing firmer; new mixed western 50@55c; old do: 63c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 5c; refined 11¾c. Turpentine steady at 35½c. Eggs firm: 17@18½c. Pork firmer at $23.50@23.75. Beef and cut meats quiet. Middles steady; long clear 11c. Lard firmer; prime steam 14¾c. Butter firm at 19@28c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky easy at $1,02.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Flour dull; treble extra $5.25@6; choice $6.50@7.50. Corn dull; mixed 83c; white 92c. Oats dull and lower at 75@78c. Bran: no sales. Hay dull; choice $27. Pork dull and lower; off ring at $24.50. Dry salt shoulders scarce at 9¼c. Bacon dull and lower at 10, 13¼@13⅝c. Hams in better supply and dull at 15@16c. Lard easier; tierce 15¼@16c; keg 16@16½. Sugar: no sales; stock 2,680 hhds. Molasses: no sales; stock 131 barrels. Whisky dull; Louisiana $1.01; western $1.05. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 18½@22½c. Coramel quiet at $3.75@3.85.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Cotton dull at 16¼c. Flour steady. Wheat firm; red $1.03@1.05. Corn firm at 65@67c. Oats steady at 45@47½c. Rye steady at 82c. Pork: moderate offerings at $23.00. Lard firm; summer 13¾@14c; kettle 16¼@16½c. Bulk meats a shade firmer; shoulders 8¼c; sides 11¾@11¾c. Bacon stronger; shoulders 9¼@9½c; clear rib sides $12.70@12.75; clear sides 13c. Whisky quiet at 98c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Butter and Cheese unchanged. Eggs firmer at 18@19c. Flour quiet; superfine $3.50@4.80. Wheat dull. Corn neglected. Oats declining; 48@50c for mixed western. Petroleum easier at 11½c for refined; 8c for crude in barrels and 4⅝@4¾c for do in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1,02 for western, iron.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 14.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat active and firm; No 3 white Wabash $1.40; No 1 white Michigan $1.21; amber do $1.15; No 1 red $1 17. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 68½c; low mixed 67½@68c; white 75@77c; no grade 67@67½c; damaged 61c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No 1 43c; seller August 40c; Michigan 41½@42c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.17½; No 2 $1.09. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 36½c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 65½c. Rye unchanged; No 1 89c. Barley unsettled and lower; No 2 in store $1.01½.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.35@1.45. Corn nominal at 77½@78c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Rye steady at 80@85c. Hay dull at $18. Pork $24@25. Bacon 10, 10¾, 13@13½c. Lard quiet at 15@16½c. Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum: nothing doing. Whisky firmer at $1 02.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 14.—Cotton steady at 14¼@15¼c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at 90@95c. Oats 60@65c. Lard 16¼c. Bacon: shoulders 11c; sides 13¼@14c. Sugar cured hams 16c, all picked. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.03.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Cotton steady; middling upland 8¼@8⅜d; Orleans 8⅜@8⅝d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 6,800 American. Breadstuffs steady. Corn 32s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 45,000 qrs, of which 29,000 were American. Cheese 62s. Lard 62s.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 14.—Cotton steady; middling 16¼c; offerings very light. Flour dull but unchanged. Oats dull at 58c. Pork dull. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Bacon dull at 9¼, 13¼@13⅞c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Cotton active at 16c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 9¾, 10¾, 12¾@13c. Hams: sugar cured 15@16c; plain 14c. Lard 16½@16¾c. Whisky 98c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 14.—Flour steady. Wheat and Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 45@45c. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 14.—Wheat: old No 2 red Toledo $1.24. Corn unchanged at 76c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Beeves: receipts 600 head, making 4,459 head for four days against 6,260 head same time last week; offerings mainly common natives and poor Texans; trade dull and limited; common cattle could only be sold at buyers figures, which were very low; sales include 8 cars Ohio steers 7@7¾ cwt at 10½@11c, 7 cars Missouri do 6¾ cwt at 10@10½c, and 6 cars Cherokee cattle 5½ cwt at 7c; several car loads remained unsold. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,570, making 17,830 for four days against 15,850 for same time last week; sheep dull at 4½@6c; lambs extremely dull, with a limited demand at 6@8½c; sales include 4 cars Ohio sheep 93 lbs 5⅝c, 1 car 79 lbs 5¼c, 1 car 84 lbs 5½c, and 1 car Pennsylvania lambs 65 lbs 7¾c. Swine: receipts 1,750 head, making 10,190 for four days, against 14,220 same time last week; a car load of poor grassers sold alive at 6¼c; dressed hogs firmer at 8¼@8½c for grassers and 9@9½c for corn fed.

BUFFALO, August 14.—Cattle: receipts 425 head; total for the week 8,721; no offerings; the yards are bare of stock save odds and ends; all fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sheep and Lambs: receipts 400; total for the week 18,400; the market closed weak; all offerings were disposed of; Canada lambs $6@6.05; Canada and western sheep $4@5. Hogs: receipts 2,700; total for the week 12,600; Yorkers $5.75@6.50; heavy hogs $7@7.50.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Cotton dull; sales 275 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14½@15½c; low middlings to strict low middlings 16@16½c; middling to strict middling 16¾@17c; receipts 175 bales; exports coastwise 1,028 bales; stock 15,197 bales; unsold last evening 11,600. Week's sales 3,800 bales; receipts net 844; gross 1,167; exports coastwise 2,923; Great Britain 2,539.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Business was moderately active with commission houses, but the jobbing trade ruled quiet. Cotton goods moved slowly at unchanged prices. Side band prints are in brisk demand, but fancies are not so active. Felt skirts and shawls showed improvement. Wool flannels and blankets are active. Hosiery and knit goods are in better request. Foreign goods are slow.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Wool quiet and firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 52½@55c; fine 52@53½c; medium 51@52c; coarse 45@46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 46@50c; medium 50@52c; coarse 45c; combing washed 60@63c; unwashed 40@41c; extra and merino pulled 40@45c; No 1 and superfine pulled 40@45c.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	in.	Change—or+ ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	8	11		—6	NE	Cloudy.
Cincinnati O.	9	4		—5	N	Clear.
Davenport	2	4		—1	E	Cloudy.
Keokuk	2	11			E	Fair.
Leavenworth.	2	2		+2	NE	Fair.
Louisville	5	2		—3	NW	Clear.
Memphis	8	2		—9	NW	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	2	2		—4	N	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	5	3		—1	SE	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	4			—5	N	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	3	9		—2	NE	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	7	7		—9	N	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	3	11			E	Cloudy
Vicksburg	12	10		+2	NW	Fair.
Yankton	10	4			E	Fair.
Dubuque.	3	10		—1	N	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	2	1		—1	W	Cloudy.

GEORGE H. ROHE.
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The river continues to recede at this point with four feet in the channel last evening. Twenty-four inches reported at Oil City, and five feet at Brownsville. Weather clear and cool.

No departures since the date of our last report. The Salt Valley, Mollie Ebert and Esperanza are among the first boats due. The Mollie Ebert will load for a return trip forthwith. The Lake Erie No 3 and James Gilmore arrived.

—A St. Louis dispatch under date of Wednesday says: Several steamers that have been detained aground arrived from above to-day, and the levee bore a lively appearance. Rates to New Orleans are 40c for flour and 20c ₩ hundred for pound freight. The City of Helena will have to make another trip before she gets her condensers working, owing to the imperfection of some parts of the machinery. John F Blake, for several years a prominent clerk in the Anchor Line, and now on the Julia, leaves for Canton, Ohio, on Friday, where he goes into business, and retires from the river.

—As the Gov. Allen was coming up the river on Wednesday Jim Davis, pilot, observed the body of a young woman floating in the water below the mouth of Little Kentucky. Joshua Rhodes waved to a man in a skiff at some distance, and the latter pulled to the body and towed it ashore. The body was clothed in a night dress, and is supposed to have been a passenger on the Pat Rogers.

—Capt. Pennywitt's new boat, lying at the foot of Fulton street, Cincinnati, is fast approaching completion. Her upper works are nearly ready for the painters to begin work, and she will be completed in about two weeks.

—The records at the Custom House show that on the 6th inst Z. C. Vinson, of Louisville, Ky., sold to R. F. Vinson, of the same place, a three-twentieths' interest in the steamer Fleetwing for $2 000.

—On Monday, H. B. Spencer, of Catlettsburg, Ky., sold to W. B. Spencer, of Hockingport, O., ⅝ of the little towboat Naomi for one hundred and fifty dollars.

—Gallipolis collected $61 25 wharfage last week.

—The towboat Judge Baker is offered for sale at Letart Falls, West Va.

—The R. W. Dugan arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday evening from this port.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber Fulton L B & C; 100 brls lime Atterbury & Co; 100 do J B Canfield & Co; 1 car lumber Slack & S; 3 boxes roofing Union Line; 10 boxes hware Cunningham & B; 2 bundles paper George Winche; 3 do A C Whitehead; 17 boxes sunds Fairbanks M & Co; 20 boxes starch Caskey & S; 25 brls onions J A Graff & Son; 4 sask bolts Whitmore W L & Co; 1 car flour and feed T Bradley & Co; 1 car ice Thomas McCoy & Co.130 barrels flour Shomaker & Co; 125 pcs sewer pipe Mills & Co; 6 pkgs sunds E Fox & Co.70 pcs pipe H H Collins; 1 case cigars Knox & O; 2 do J M Sichel; 3 hlf brls lager beer P Kolbocker; 2 brls sugar J S Dilworth & Co; 1 car casting Hussey W & Co; 300 kegs nails Davis & S; 6 bdls bed springs W B McNulty; 24 brls apples Head C & Co; 36 do 1 box plums Voigt M & Co; 8 brls flour E S Smith; 1 car oil brls C A Wormcastle; 404 sks flour Watt L & Co; 2 boxes blankets Jos Horne & Co; 5 boxes plums Vangorder & S; 24 bed-steads 4 chairs Lemon & W; 3 brls eggs 6 cases do P Duff & Son; 5 brls apples Morris & E; 4 do eggs 2 kegs butter J J Pettit & Co; 100 brls oil Loomis & C; 8 crates pears R T Stedman.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hay McBane & A; 1 do James Graham; 18 bdls pelts L & R Strauss; 342 crts peaches 15 pkgs apples Aiken W & P; 58 crates peaches Head C & Co; 53 do H Rea Jr. 69 do Voigt M & Co; 2 cases eggs W Willett; 10 brls apples W H Graff & Co; 90 crates peaches Morrison & Co; 1 car flour J C Bowman; 1 brl eggs J H Leb & Co; 1 car flour Watt L & Co; 25 pkgs tobacco C Atwell & Co; 5 brls eggs H Rea Jr; 14 sks rags McElroy & Co; 65 sks oats J White & Son; 2 cars lumber W W Rigdon; 1 do flour Shomaker & Co; 22 crates peaches Caldwell & Co; 21 do Vangorder & S; 6 bales hay H J McCracken Bro; 59 cases lard F Sellers & Co; 100 bkts do T G Stewart; 15 trcs do Rea H & K; 36 pkgs tobacco Dilworth Bro; 10 hs spirits J Frolich; 5 brls lard oil Curry & M; 125 bxs tobacco Haworth & D; 60 bags t seed Scobla R & S; 25 cases lard E H Myers & Co; 50 bx brls do W B Hays & Son; 10 brls spirits Miller F & Co; 182 bags t seed Voigt M & Co; 20 trcs lard Walker C & Co; 1 car p lead Bailey F & Co; 1 do Dithridge & Son; 70 sks rye W J Meek; 1 car s iron Maloney & L.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—319 sks f seed Thompson & L; 1 car hay L G Graff & Co; 50 cads tobacco Haworth & D; 35 do Alex Wilson; 5 brls whisky J K Labahan; 7 do E F Cooper; 20 pails tobacco R & W Jenkinson; 100 brls flour S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car ear corn Johnston & McF; 1 car scrap iron W J Hammond; 225 brls cement Laing & McK; 2 cars corn W J Meek; 1 car staves J A McKee & Son; 100 brls flour D Wallace; 60 do 400 sks do T C Jenkins; 1 car oats Kell & R.

ALLEGHENY STATION—98 bxs soap L O Cowan; 33 do peaches F Owens; 2 pkgs pears 2 do apples J Herbert; 3 cars ice K Blair, 2 do staves J M Hemphill; 1 do oats Johnston & McF; 2 do lumber L Walter & Son; 2 do staves J A Lotz; 48 hides Keifer & Co; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 8 bdls pelts 3 do c skins L & R Strause; 1 car malt G Ober.

RECEIPTS OF PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats J Rose; 1 do W J Meek; 2 do H J McCracken Bro; 5 do L G Graff & Co; 1 do W C Barrett; 2 do M F Herron & Co; 2 do wheat Marshall K & Co; 2 do oats McHenry & H; 1 do Houck McC & Co; 1 do J M Peet; 2 do Kell & R; 1 do W G Miller.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

J Reamer m	2	Nimick & Co m	24
Zug & Co	3	Totten & Co	1
Graff B & Co m	7		
Total			37
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Glass N & Co o	2	Pgh B Co o	2
Reese G & Co o	3	Lindsay & McC o	2
Isabella Furnace o	17	Lucy Furnace	10
Lloyd & B o	3	W Clark & Co o	3
McKnight P & Co o			5
Total			47

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,231 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.,
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

KINDER BLAIR.
Manufacturing Confectioner
AND
FANCY CAKE BAKER,
LADIES' DINING AND
Ice Cream Saloon,
AND DEALER IN
Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, &c.,
29 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
68 Federal St., Allegheny.

NOTICE.

Persons having packages of clothing for
Relief of the Sufferers by the Flood
Are requested to leave them at
The Mayor's Office,
PITTSBURGH,
The Postoffice,
TEMPERANCEVILLE, OR
City Hall, Allegheny,

And we would urgently request that a good supply be sent to Temperanceville, where it is much needed at present.

JNO. S. SLAGLE,
Secretary Committee.
au7:f51

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city.

CEMENT.
500 bbls. Louisville.
100 bbls. Rosendale.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

New Autumn Styles and Fabrics
IN
DRESS GOODS
NOW OPENING
AT OUR USUAL
LOWEST PRICES.

All Wool Serges
In Choice New Autumn Colors.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE WIDTH
PLAID SERGES & POPLINS.

Fine Black Mohair Alpacas
From 25 to 87½c—Decided Bargains.

CHOICE NEW SHADES IN
COLORED ALPACAS.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.

CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS
In Great Variety.

Ladies' and Children's Suits.

LADIES' JACKETS, SACKS, &c.

Shawls, All Kinds and Qualities

Large additions of New and Desirable Goods, suitable for the present and early Autumn Trade, now daily opening, ALL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

THE SALE OF WET GOODS
DAMAGED BY THE
Great Rain Storm of July 26th,
STILL CONTINUED.
About 50,000 Yards
OF
BEST FAST COLORED CALICOS
At 4c, 5c and 6¼c,
More or Less Damaged by Water.
ALSO,
Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds.
Shirting Flannels,
All Wool Shawls, Shirts, &c.,
Alpacas, Dress Goods, &c.

OUR EARLY FALL STOCK
OF
Housekeeping Goods
NOW OPEN.

Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Checks and Stripes.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Table Linens,
Linen Towels, Towelings, Napkins, &c.
New Fall Style Calicos.

Special Attention Requested
TO OUR
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
AT

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

COMPLETE STOCK.
LOWEST PRICES.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods.

NEW MILLINERY,
AND
Fancy Goods!

EMBROIDERIES AND TRIMMINGS.

Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Infants' Dresses, Waists, &c.
New Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
Ladies' Neckwear.
Embroideries, Laces and Trimmings.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
Hats and Bonnets.

Gents' Fine Dress Shirts.
Gents' Underwear, all kinds.
Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c.
Suspenders, Shirt Fronts, &c.

Gingham and Alpaca Rain Umbrellas,
ALL SIZES.

The Notion and Fancy Goods Department
Largely supplied with New and Desirable Goods.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.

SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.

New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, French Swiss, 8-4 Organdie, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen.
Tucked Muslin for Skirts, &c.
White Piques, at cost.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers.
Damask and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Basques, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Fine Laces by the yard at low figures.
Linen Collars, Cuffs and Chemisetts.
Neck Ruchings, Plaitings and Latest Styles Neck carfs.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
Every variety of Canvas for Zephyr Work.
Canvas Patterns of all kinds.
Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery choicest patterns at reduced prices.
Gossamer Vests and Merino Underwear in all grades for Ladies' and Children's wear.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts and Pompadore Panniers.
Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets at cost.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Lisle Thread Gloves and Gauntlets.
Full lines Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria

KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.

Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
New Bead Fringes, Gimps and Ornaments.
Bead and Silk Buttons.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Yak and Guipure Laces.

BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices now open.

Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Early autumn styles received as soon as out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.
Assets, - - $50,000,000,
ÆTNA, of Hartford,
ORIENT, " "
STANDARD, of N. Y.
ÆTNA, " "
PENN, " Phila.
FARMERS, " York.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
Policies Issued and Losses Paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

THE LONDON
ASSURANCE CORPORATION
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720
Total Funds,
(GOLD),
$13,234,425.
Fire Assets,
(GOLD),
$5,064,000.
Geo. W. Dean, Agent,
37 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. jy31

Hollidaysburg Seminary,
For Young Ladies,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH,
PRINCIPAL. jy4-e7

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,

Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first-class advantages for education, and a beautiful College Home. Course of instruction liberal and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Natural Science taught after approved method of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for students' practice in daily use, Sundays excepted. Special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in musical training. Fundamental instruction in Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completion of course.

JAS. BLACK, D. D.,
President of Faculty.
au5v:-TTHS

Newell Institute,
BOYS' DIVISION,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
WILL REOPEN ON
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th,

under the immediate care of Messrs. Burchfield & McCreery.

The same thorough instruction in the Classics and English, which has heretofore characterized this Institute, guaranteed from the past.

Young men prepared to enter any Eastern College, or for business.

For course of study, terms, etc., see Catalogues for the past year, which may be had at the Book and Music Stores, or at 255 Penn avenue and 47 Seventh street.

Application for admission may be made the first week in September, at the School, 47 Seventh street.

MESSRS. BURCHFIELD & MCCREERY,
Principals.
au11-TTHS

NEWELL INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
255 Penn Avenue.

This Institute will reopen on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8,

under the Superintendence of Dr. JOHN NEWELL, who will attend to this department exclusively.

The standing of the pupils in class recitations and in the written examinations will be carefully reported every month.

Young Ladies prepared for Vassar College.

For course of study, terms, &c., see catalogue.

Application for admission should be made at 255 Penn avenue, during the FIRST WEEK in September, to JOHN NEWELL, D. D.,
Principal.
au12-TTHS

Western University
COR. ROSS AND DIAMOND STS.

FACULTY.

GEORGE WOODS, LL. D., Chancellor, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
JOS. F. GRIGGS, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
ALPHONSE M. DANSE, Teacher of French.
MILTON B. GOFF, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
REV. EDWARD P. CRANE, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and Logic.
SAMUEL P. LANGLEY, Director of Observatory and Professor of Astronomy and Physics.
LEVI LUDDEN, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department, and Instructor in Latin.
I. N. FORNER, Principal of Commercial Department and Instructor in English.
PAUL F. ROHRBACHER, Instructor in German and General History.
THEODORE M. BARBER, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
CHARLES C. DICKEY, A. M., Instructor of Physics and Astronomy.
CHARLES B. COFFIN, A. M., Instructor in Greek.
JOHN W. LANGLEY, Sc B., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
Lieut WM. B. MC ALLUM, 5th Artillery, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science, Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
ALBERT ELLIS FROST, A. B., Assistant at Observatory.

Five Departments—Collegiate, Scientific, Civil and Mechanical Engineering and Preparatory.

Term opens MONDAY, August 31. Catalogues can be had at the Bookstores. Further information by applying at the University between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. au5-133-ws

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers for damages caused by the grading of PENN AVENUE, from Forty-fifth street to the city line, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1874. jy21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Wyandott, Audley, Allequippe, Wallace, Lookout, Miami, Mohawk, Antione to Pitcock, Emma, Gazzam, Wadsworth, Emmett and Soho streets, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, July 21, 1874. jy24

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments for Grading, Paving and Curbing 29th street from Smallman street to Railroad street, 47th street from Butler street to Centre street, Bingham street from Sixth street to Eighth street, Eighth street from Carson street to Bingham street, 27th street from Carson street to Josephine street, Walnut alley from Sixth street to Ninth street, Our alley from Vine street to Dinwiddie street, Spruce alley from 43d street to 44th street, and Cherry alley from Diamond street to Fourth avenue, are now ready for examination and correction and will remain at this office for ten days, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
jy22

FIRE BRICK.

MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
Chas. M. MacGowen, Sole Agent
For Pittsburgh and the West.
POSTOFFICE BOX 378.
OFFICE, ROOM No. 2,
96 1-2 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE
MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET.
J. & J. M. PORTER,
Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named brands.
Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK and FURNACE LININGS.
P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. VA.
Pittsburgh Office—No. 3 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC
W. J. Hammond,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10, 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1874, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the following work:

BRIDGES.

Wooden Bridge on Carson street over Saw Mill Run. Also, Monuments and Locust Posts.

Plans and specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office.

No bids will be received after 3 P. M.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids should they deem it necessary for the interest of property owners or the city.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
au10

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Butler, Butler county, Pa., until NOON, AUGUST 28, 1874, for

Remodeling the County Jail Building.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office, Butler, Pa., or at the office of E. M. BUTZ, Architect, 41 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of

COMMISSIONERS.
E. G. CRATTY, Clerk to Com. au6-f42

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROposals for the

Building of a Retaining Wall

With Locust Posts and railing in same, on Lincoln avenue, will be received at City Engineer's Office, Pittsburgh, from AUGUST 3D to AUGUST 13TH, at 3 P. M., where plans can be seen and all information obtained relative thereto. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject or accept the whole or any portion of any bid. Contractors will bid accordingly, and must accompany their proposals with bonds as required by the city.

GEO. FINLEY,
L. B. ROSS,
W. J. LAFFERTY,
A. K. HENDERSON,
J. O. MCMINN,
Commissioners.
jy31-f19

EAGLE FILE WORKS
Manufacturers of Superior
Hand Cut Files and Rasps.
All Our Work Warranted Unconditionally.
ENGLAND
& BINDLEY
263 Liberty Street.

STEAMSHIPS.

Anchor Line.
PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS.
Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From Piers 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Rates of Passage—Payable in Currency.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN AND BELFAST.
Cabin $65 to $90, according to accommodations.
Cabin Return Tickets issued at reduced rates.
Intermediate, $25. Steerage, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For Tickets or further information, apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, cor. Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street, MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street. ap24-a99

PASSAGE
To and From Europe
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.
Please apply to
MAX. SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, General Agent, &c.,
163 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars and Book 10c, address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 5, and 6 to 7 A. M., Sundays excepted. fe27:16

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc27:h41

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc7:d88

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical College of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, and longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.
We are constantly treating all diseases of a chronic and private nature with unparalleled success, exciting not only the admiration and astonishment of leading citizens, but of the medical society. Consultation free in English and German. Cures guaranteed. No mercury or nauseous drugs used. Office and parlors, at No. 137 Grant street, between 5th and 6th avenues, near the Court House. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. jy14,d

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, AT LOW PRICES. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK.
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin,) street, Pittsburgh

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS
OF
Every Description
AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.

Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting and Pillow Case Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Feather and Straw Tickings.
Furniture Checks and Chintzes.
Unbleached Table Line
Colored Table Linens.
Table Napkins and Doylies.
Linen Towels and Towelings.
White Marsailles Quilts.
Colored Marsailles Quilts,
White Bed Quilts, all kinds.
Fine White Blankets.
White Lace Curtains.
Window Cornices, Loops, &c.
Damask Curtain Goods.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
Carpets—all qualities.
Oil Cloths and Mattings.
Ottomans, Stools &c.

Stock Always Full & Complete.

LEGAL.

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE made according to the "Incorporation Act" of Pennsylvania, approved April 24 h, 1874, for a charter for the PITTSBURGH STORAGE COMPANY, organized for the purpose of storing all kinds of merchandise. jy22-e91

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN KEEFE, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

THOS. NEELY, Administrator,
138 Bluff street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy9:e38-TH

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JOHN STEVENSON, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will please present the same, duly probated, for settlement.

JOHN S. STEVENSON,
ALEX. K. STEVENSON,
Executors,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
au1-8

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of DAVID H. VEECH, Esq., late of the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been granted to me. My residence is New Haven, (Connellsville Postoffice) Fayette county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the said Estate will make the same known without delay, and persons indebted are required to make speedy payment to me, or my authorized Attorney, JAMES VEECH, Esq., at No. 58 Grant street, Pittsburgh, where also, the decedent's unsettled professional business will be attended to.

LOUISA C. VEECH,
Administratrix.
June, 1874.
je30:d22:8

JOHN M. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY.
No. 89 Diamond Street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The undersigned Assignee in bankruptcy of HENRY GORMAN, bankrupt, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, August 28th, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the interest of said bankrupt in all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., beginning on Market street, 40 feet from the south-east corner of the Diamond, thence southwardly along Market street 26 feet more or less, to Shaum's line, thence eastwardly 37 feet, thence northwardly 26 feet more or less, thence westwardly 37 feet to Market street, on which is erected a two story BRICK STORE and DWELLING HOUSE. Terms cash.

WILLIAM PICKERSGILL, JR.,
Assignee.
au5-f3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH WAGON WORKS of Allegheny City, Pa., will make an application for a charter of incorporation under and in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 29th day of April, 1874, under the name and style aforesaid, for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing WAGONS, OMNIBUSSES, CARS, SLEDS, and other vehicles, together with AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, in the works formerly owned by Phelps, Park & Co., Allegheny City, Pa., with a Capital Stock of seventy-five Thousand Dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, payable by installments.

A. C. PATTERSON,
Attorney for Applicants.
July 20, 1874. jy21:s88

ADJOURNED
Orphans' Court Sale.

A valuable Country Place to be disposed of. A chance for a bargain.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Administrator of SAMUEL BRIDGE, JR., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1874, at 3½ P. M., the following described real estate, viz: All that lot of ground situate at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, Wilkins township, fronting on Swissvale Road, adjoining lands of Messrs. Gardner, McCricket and others, containing 2 acres, 32¾ perches, on which are erected a two-story Frame Mansion House of 9 rooms, and outbuildings.

Terms at sale. A. R. CARPENTER,
Administrator.
WM. P. SCHELL, JR.,
M. A. WOODWARD,
Attorneys, au14:f67

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, August 10, 1874.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of FORD STREET, from West End avenue to "A" street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, August 20, 1874 when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
au10

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, August 8, 1874.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of WINDSOR STREET, from Allegheny avenue to Walker street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1874, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS,
City Engineer.
au8:52

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Aug 7, 1874.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of STRAWBERRY LANE, from Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to Preble avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, August 18th, 1874, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS,
City Engineer.
au7-152

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Allegheny City are Notified
To be Economical in the use of Water,

As owing to a serious accident, the New Works will not be running for some time. The old machinery is not capable of supplying the city if the water is wasted. The use of hose and the running of fountains are therefore prohibited until further notice is given. This order will be enforced so that there will be a supply of water in case of fire and in order that the residents in the upper portion of the city may be supplied.

WM. PAUL, JR.,
Superintendent Water Works.
je26-54c

SECOND AND LAST
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
Masonic Relief Association
OF NORFOLK, VA.,
THURSDAY, Sept. 31, 1874.

Under authority of a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, passed March 8th, 1873.

50,000 TICKETS—6300 CASH GIFTS.

$250,000!
TO BE GIVEN AWAY,

A NEW FEATURE, TO WIT—A Gift is Guaranteed to one of every ten Consecutive Numbers.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF	$30,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF	20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF	10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF	5,050
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF	2,500
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF	2,000
15 Cash Gifts of $1000 each	15,000
28 Cash Gifts of 500 each	14,000
43 Cash Gifts of 250 each	10,750
79 Cash Gifts of 150 each	11,850
250 Cash Gifts of 100 each	25,000
578 Cash Gifts of 50 each	28,900
5000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	50,000
6000 CASH GIFTS, aggregating	$250,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Half Tickets, $5; Quarter Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Whole Tickets or 22 Half Tickets for $100. No discount on less amount.

NO INDIVIDUAL BENEFITS.

This Concert is strictly for MASONIC purposes, and will be conducted with the same liberality, honesty, and fairness which characterized the first enterprise. JOHN L. ROPER, President.

Tickets entitled to Gifts not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, if purchased, directly or indirectly, at the New York Branch, will be paid there, on presentation, without charge, for thirty days from the fifth day after the drawing.

HENRY V. MOORE, Secretary.

Parties desiring to aid this undertaking can procure Tickets and circulars giving full particulars, at the Branch Office of the Association,

(Room 25,) 78 and 80 Broadway, New York,
Or address MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
P. O. Box 1417, New York City.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
je28:d47:W&S

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
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Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
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Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
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Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Potomac Herring,
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This season's catch, just arriving in Barrels and Halfs.
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DEALER IN
EGGS, BUTTER
And all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 52 South Diamond Street.
Butter and Eggs received daily.

CALDWELL & CROSBY,
Commission Merchants,
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HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oc2

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And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE,
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Flour, Grain and Feed House
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George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of
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FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPMAN. A. WALLACE
SHIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

IN STORE.
25 bales Wisconsin Hops
25 barrels Halves Dried Peaches.
25 bags Timothy Seed.
1 car load Peerless Wrapping Paper.
1 car load White Lime.
To arrive—
2 cars White Oats.
2 cars Ear Corn.
2 cars Shelled Corn.
Our specialty now is the placing of large lots of WOOL, and invite correspondence with those holding.
JOHN A. FINNEY,
347 Liberty street.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, have in store for sale and to arrive:
5 cars prime Oats.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
2 cars Wheat.
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed.
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

CAR WORKS

J. R. WILSON, Pres. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen. Manager.
PITTSBURGH
CAR WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,
Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Pit Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars.
Rigging up Inclined Planes, Hoists for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of Hard and Soft Wood for Machine Shops, Manufactories, Stables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.
Office—409 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
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jy21-e87

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Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Box, Gondola, Flat, Gravel, Ore,
MINE AND HAND CARS.
Also, Car Wheels, Car, Bridge and Road Castings, Forgings, all kinds for Car, Bridge or other purpose.
Repairing of all kinds promptly done. au12

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Practice in all the county, State and U. S. Courts.
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MANHOOD RESTORED—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. jy7:d5-TT&S

LATEST NEWS.

Marshal Bazaine at Mayence.

100 Families of Mennonites on Their Way to the United States.

SPAIN.

Recognition of the Republic.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Times'* Madrid correspondent positively confirms the reports of the recognition of Spain by England, France and Germany. The announcement caused great rejoicing in the capital.

The *Post's* special from Berlin reports that Austria and Italy have also recognized the Republic.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says: England would have recognized Spain some time ago, but the reluctance of France and indifference of Germany prevented.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Russia hesitates to recognize Spain because such action will strengthen the cause of Republicanism in Europe.

MADRID, August 14.—The Government has thanked Germany for taking the initiative in the movement for the recognition of Spain by European powers. All of the ambassadors in this city have tendered their congratulations to Marshal Serrano, both upon the recognition of the Republic and the success of General Morlonez in his attack on the Carlists at Otoez, Navarre.

Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico.

A ministerial decree embodying regulations for the execution of the decree for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico is published to-day.

FRANCE.

Marshal Bazaine at Mayence.

PARIS, August 14.—Marshal Bazaine arrived at Mayence yesterday from Basle, and will go to Brussels via Cologne. *France* will make no demand for his extradition.

GERMANY.

Mennonites for the United States.

BERLIN, August 14.—A body of Mennonites from Russia, comprising one hundred families, passed through this city yesterday on their way to the United States.

WEATHER REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 15, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

Over the Middle States and the lower lake region, stationary and falling barometer, slight changes of temperature, northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rains on the coast.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, August 14, 1874, 11:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 77; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 84; Davenport, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 75; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 70; Keokuk, Iowa, fair, thermometer 75; Leavenworth, Kan., cloudy, thermometer 78; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 77; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 84; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 82; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 72; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 66; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 79; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 79; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 68; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 84; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 66; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 86; LaCrosse, light rain, thermometer 73.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Democrats of the Ninth Tennessee Congressional District nominated W. P. Caldwell for Congress on the thirty-fifth ballot.

—Mrs. Ann Donnelly, residing in Memphis, was fatally burned last Thursday night by attempting to kindle a fire with coal oil.

—The Alabama Republican Congressional Convention, after a four days' session, on the 249th ballot, nominated Jeremiah Haratson (colored).

—The Arkansas Democratic State Central Committee has called a State Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers on the 8th of September.

—The best four heats ever trotted were made at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, viz: 2:18, 2:17¾, 2:17 and 2:19. The first heat was a dead one between Gloster and Red Cloud, and the remaining were won by Gloster.

—The ordinance of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention taking the sinking and school funds to pay the expenses of the Convention and run the State Government has created a considerable stir in Little Rock. The Treasurer refuses to pay out the fund without a mandamus from the Courts.

—At a meeting of manufacturers, in Hamilton, Ont., on Thursday, the general committee's report was presented, and concluded as follows: "Taking the reciprocity treaty altogether, we object to it most decidedly. It would cause great disturbance to business, weakening the manufacturing interests, seriously injuring the farmers' home market, and bringing loss upon merchants through failure of the accustomed markets and employment to many persons.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

The Annual Celebration of the United Presbyterian Church.

The St. Clair United Presbyterian Congregation, of which Rev. J. C. Boyd is pastor, enjoyed their usual annual celebration on Thursday last, which was spoken of by all who participated in the exercises as one of the most pleasant occasions which they had been permitted to enjoy for a long time. General good humor, smiling faces and hearty hand shaking were the order of the day, while provisions were furnished in abundance, so that all went away satisfied. The music is spoken of in the highest terms. About four hundred persons gathered in the new church building where the exercises consisted in music and speechmaking. The speakers were John Gilfillon, Esq., Colonel William Espy, Revs. McKnight and Duff, together with the Pastor. The music by the choir was rendered in good style, and selections were sang suitable to the occasion. By way of compliment, it is stated that the St. Clair choir has gained a reputation which places them at the head of amateur performers in the U. P. Church, at the conclusion of the exercises in the auditorium the congregation repaired to the lecture-room, where they partook of a bountiful repast, which was spread on three tables running the entire length of the room. After dinner they assembled in the grove adjoining the church, where five hours were occupied in different out door games. At six o'clock the exercises were adjourned and the crowd dispersed for their homes.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

P. A. Balph to William Walker, July 18, 1874; lot of irregular size on Rebecca street and Short alley, Allegheny. Price.........$7,200

Ambrose Lee et. ux., et. al. to Samuel Braddock, June 5, 1874; lot in Mifflin township, containing one acre and twenty-seven perches. Price..............................$175 31

Christ. Pflum et ux to Joseph Walker, April 6, 1874; lot on the corner of East Lane and Lacock streets, Allegheny, 20x57 feet. Price $1,500

John Miller et ux to John Von Ohlen, deed of assignment for benefit of creditors, August 13, 1874; lot of irregular size on John street, Second ward, Allegheny, also goods, chattels and effects.

John R. Large et ux to Eleanor A. McAlear, August 3, 1874; lot on Perrysville plank road, Second ward, Allegheny. Price..........$5

United States Patents

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending August 15th, 1874, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

153,427. Brick-Machines. S. H. Daddow, St. Clair, Pa. [Filed July 6, 1874.]

153,466. Machines for Pointing Blanks for Rake-Teeth. Jas. Sugden and Edmonds J. Sugden, Pittsburgh, Pa. [Filed April 28, 1874.]

153,513. Sash-Fasteners. Chas. C. Algeo, Pittsburgh, Pa. [Filed May 16, 1874.]

153,529. Jelly Glasses or Tumblers. Mark J. Bennett, Braddock's, Pa. [Filed July 15, 1874.]

153,581. Street-Lamps. C. L. Lochman, Carlisle, assignor of one-half his right to T. L. Neff, Harrisburg, Pa. [Filed March 29, 1873.]

153,595. Copying-Books. C. R. Miller, Allegheny, Pa. [Filed June 24, 1874.]

The Consumption of Horse Flesh.

Many towns in Germany and France use horse flesh to a great extent, cooked and dressed as other meats, and also in the form of sausage, one sausage establishment using up, during the last year, five hundred horses. But we commend our readers to an establishment where they can procure a much more wholesome and palatable article of food which they will find at No. 45 Diamond Market, where can be purchased almost every species of the finny tribe inhabiting the waters of the great deep. Mr. B. Pulpress, receives daily from the lakes and eastern waters, the purest and freshest of fish, with which parties can be supplied either at wholesale or retail, at the very lowest figures.

Shoes for All—Great and Small.

This idea must inevitably follow an inspection of the immense stock of boots and shoes which Mr. R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny City, has just secured for the fall trade. Shoes in the basement, shoes on the first floor, and every nook and corner crammed full of boots and shoes to the very roof. The young and the old, the rich and the poor, the laborer and the aristocrat can all be accommodated with the best quality of boots and shoes, at prices lower than at any time within fifteen years.

HOME NEWS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

Entire Statement and Cross-Examination.

This morning we publish the entire statement of Mr. Beecher, as given before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, and also that gentleman's cross-examination. We do this for the purpose of furnishing our readers with all that Mr. Beecher has to say in his own behalf, in order that no part in this important case may be omitted from these columns, and with the belief that its publication as a whole will be more satisfactory than in disjointed installments, the late hour at which it was received on Friday morning compelling us to go to press with an incomplete report. We shall print a large edition, so that all our friends can be supplied, and thus have the opportunity of judging of the present position of this, the greatest scandal of the age.

For Sale—Route.

A newspaper route in the central part of the city will be sold cheap, as the present owner is not able to attend to it. Apply to this office for terms, &c.

Additional Subscriptions for Relief Fund at German National Bank.

First German Evangelical Church, South Side, $67.85; G. B. Chalmer, Collector of the Eighth ward, $119.25; Thos. O'Rourke, $5; cash, $10; G. W. Wallman, $25; Wenke & Adams, $19 77; Watt, Lang & Co., $50; previously reported $5,918 30. Total, $6,245.17.

A. Y. M.

A meeting of McCandless Lodge No. 390, A. Y. M., will be held at their hall corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, on Sunday morning, August 16th, at 9 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of our late brother Henry Wightman, at 2 o'clock that afternoon. Members of the fraternity are invited to attend. By order of W. M.

Boy Drowned.

A boy by the name of William Brandrick went into the Monongahela river last evening about four o'clock at a point just above the Birmingham bridge, opposite Everson & Preston's mill, in the Sixth ward. He swam out into the stream and was seen by two women just as he went down to rise no more. An inquest was held on the body last night, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning. Deceased was ten years old, and his parents live in the rear of 96 Seventh avenue, in the Fifth ward.

Wills Filed.

In the Register's office, yesterday, the will of the late Peter Byers, of Ross township, was filed. He bequeaths all his property to his wife, Margaret, to hold during her natural life, the same to go into the possession of his nephew, Phillip Byers, at her death. Mrs. Margaret Byers and J. McKnight are the executors. This will is dated March 7, 1874.

The will of the late John H. Smith, of Elizabeth, was also filed. He gives all his property to his wife, and appoints Wm. B. Sprague his executor. The instrument is dated June 4th, 1872.

Temperance at the East End.

A large number of the crusaders left on the 6:10 train last evening for Torrens Station to hold an open air meeting in the cause of temperance. We noticed on the train the venerable President, Mrs. Dr. Black, Mrs. Allender, Mrs. Tutell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Gormly, Miss Allender, Miss Bessie Black, Mrs. Torrens, Miss Norton of Hazlewood, and other ladies. General Lane, Watt. Black, Jos. Turner, Dr. Gillford, Mr. Mitchell and other prominent workers in the cause. On arriving at the ground an organization was effected by calling Mrs. Black to the chair. "All hail the power of Jesus name" was sung with effect by the large audience present. General Lane then led in prayer. Mrs. Tutell also led in prayer. Mrs. Gormly, Mrs. Matchett and General Lane were called on and delivered addresses. The crusaders were delighted with their reception at the East End. The large and appreciative audience manifested their approval by the frequent applause. The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Thrown From His Wagon On the Elizabethtown Road.

Mr. Irvin, a wealthy farmer residing in Baldwin township, met with a fatal accident near the Lebanon Church, on the Elizabethtown road on Thursday night. His horses became frightened and he was thrown from his wagon, after which he was dragged about eighty feet, terribly mutilating his body. His wounds are of a most frightful nature. His collar bone is broken in two places, while his right shoulder blade is badly fractured.

The hip bone is shattered so badly that fragments of bone protrude. He is bruised so badly that his body cannot be touched without causing him to suffer the greatest pain. He is also seriously injured internally. At last accounts he was still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

A Car on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Runs Into a Kitchen of a Dwelling House.

Yesterday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, two or three men were unloading coal from a car standing on the switch just below the freight depot of the P. V. & C. R. R., when one of them loosened the brake, and soon the car began running down the track. It had not proceeded far until it came in contact with two other cars, which it carried before it, and they moved on until the end of the rails were reached, when they struck the kitchen of a dwelling house located at this point, in which Mr. James Keown and family resided, completely demolishing it, breaking the stove, and the table inside, together with a lot of table ware in the cupboard. Mr. Keown's daughter and Miss Sallie Campbell were in the kitchen at the time of the accident, and with the exception of some slight internal injuries and bruises received by Miss Keown, escaped unharmed. The cars stopped at this point or serious results would have followed, as Miss K. was confined under the rubbish, and they would have passed directly over her. Both young ladies were badly frightened, and when our reporter called at four o'clock, they were still pale from the effects of it. It is thought $60 will cover the loss sustained. The railroad authorities have agreed to replace the stove with a new one.

BROWNSVILLE.

Depredation of Thieves in Washington County.

The Brownsville *Clipper* of the 12th inst. gives some interesting statements in reference to malicious mischief carried on by a band of thieves in that locality. It states that for some weeks past a party of villians have been prowling about, and on several occasions have attempted to destroy a valuable mill belonging to Messrs. Gilbert & John Nelan, in Luzerne township, by cutting the belts into pieces not larger than shoe soles, battering up the pipes and injuring the boilers. On Thursday night they broke into the store of Mr. Levi Antram, where they helped themselves to quite a lot of valuables, and on Saturday night about half past nine o'clock they made a fierce attack upon the houses of Mr John Vernon, Sr. They first entered the cellar and spring house and carried off all that was valuable, and among the rest a quantity of wine. They then commenced to break the doors and windows with stones, with the evident design of forcing an entrance, and this assault was continued uninterruptedly until 3 o'clock on Sabbath morning. A boy who was stopping with them left the building, and quickly gave the alarm to the neighbors.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon preventing an entrance until help arrived. At daylight the excitement in the neighborhood was so intense that about two hundred citizens had gathered, but the villains made their escape. On Monday last three parties were arrested on suspicion, but the evidence not being clear against them, they were discharged. Efforts will be made, however to secure the desperadoes and bring them to justice.

BOAT RACING.

Yesterday's Sport on the Allegheny River—Feighley Beaten by Brown—The Race Decided a Draw—The Contests this Afternoon.

The boat race yesterday afternoon on the Allegheny course between Bob Brown of the Columbia club and Newton Feighley of the Pittsburgh barge club excited a very large degree of interest and was witnessed by several thousand spectators. The stakes were a hundred dollars a side. The men appeared to be both in good condition and, barring a slight accident, the contest was as pretty a one, as has been seen in this neighborhood for some time. William Riley acted as stakeholder and referee and Americus Force officiated as judge. The distance was three miles, starting from the Suspension bridge and going up the river one and a half miles and return. Brown's color was pink and Feighley's blue. About six o'clock the men took their positions and Brown having won the choice selected the inside course. At the word "go" from the referee they made a very pretty start, Feighley at once taking the lead. As they neared the Hand street bridge the latter, doubtless thinking he was far enough ahead, endeavored to take Brown's water, but in his supposition he was mistaken, for he was pressed so closely that in trying to avoid a foul one of his oars struck a pier of the bridge, and in addition to a piece being chirped off it, he lost several very valuable strokes. No foul occurred, however, and getting out into clear water again they swept up the river with a beautiful swinging style, Brown being several lengths in the lead. Passing on up the stream they turned the buoy without an accident, though both lost time in doing so, and on the home stretch they put forth their best efforts and the easy, graceful manner in which both rowed elicited universal commendation. Brown had the race in his own hands though, and spurting a little as he passed under the Hand street bridge he came in some fifteen lengths ahead of his opponent in twenty-three minutes forty-one and three-quarter seconds. After communing with himself the referee decided the race a draw, though on what grounds our reporter did not learn. From an unprofessional standpoint it appeared to be a very square and fair contest, the mishap that occurred to Feighley being his own fault. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed with the referee's decision, and Brown very correctly refuses to row again.

In addition to the race to-day between Denmarsh and Snyder, a contest will also take place this afternoon between four and six o'clock between Bill Jackson, of Columbia, and Pat Luther, of the Clipper club, for $250 a side.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street.
tf ALEXANDER CASKEY.

CHARLIE ROSS.

He is Traced to Pittsburgh

His Recovery Assured To-day

A Mysterious Detective in the "Gazette" Office—In Company with a Local Officer he Again Takes up the Trail—The Missing Boy in Company with a Man and Two Women—Their Destination Known—The Abduction Problem to be Solved To-Day.

Doubtless there is not a reader of the GAZETTE but is to a large degree familiar with the abduction of Charlie Brewster Ross, from the city of Philadelphia, on the first of last month. From time to time this journal has published particulars of the villianous transaction, as well as rumors regarding the supposed presence of the lad and his abductors in different parts of the country, and this morning we present a partial statement of facts from one who is familiar with the kidnapping from the very hour of its occurrence until now, and it may be considered that the end is very near at hand, and that in all likelihood before the setting of to-day's sun the child will no longer be in the hands of those who stole it from its home. Owing to circumstances over which we have no control we are under the necessity of suppressing names and places in this issue. It is not done at all through ignorance of the trails which have been taken up and followed in the search for the lost boy. With these we are thoroughly familiar, but it is in order that the ends of justice may not be defeated. If everything works smoothly to-day, and there appears to be no reason for doubting, we trust to be able to publish full and complete particulars in our Monday morning edition.

Charley Ross was stolen from Washington lane, near Chew street, Germantown, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, on the afternoon of July first. At the time he was stolen he answered to following description: Aged four years; dressed in a brown linen knit suit, with short skirt, broad brimmed unbleached Panama hat, with black band; laced shoes, blue and white striped stockings; the boy has long flaxen curly hair, hazel eyes, clear skin, round full face, and no marks except those made by vaccination on the arm. At the instance of the citizens of Philadelphia the Mayor offered a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the abductors of the boy and his restoration to his parents. The large reward offered was given wide publicity through the newspapers in all parts of the Union, and the detectives of every city and even the citizens of obscure towns and villages have scanned with keen eyes the appearance of every one accompanied by a child. That such is the case is sufficiently proved by the rumors that came from out of the way places to the effect that Charley Ross and his kidnappers had been seen. Reports have been current of their presence at Waynesburg, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Fort Wayne, Chicago and towns in West Virginia and Maryland. The abduction has never ceased to be a fruitful theme for conversation and discussion, and the mystery with which it is enveloped has hitherto proven so impenetrable that the shrewdest and most skillful detectives have been foiled in their efforts to trace the men who committed the deed. Their footsteps, however, have been closely dogged by one who claims that he is on the right trail and that before noon to-day he will have the child in his possession.

Yesterday morning a dusty, traveled stained gentleman, stepped into the GAZETTE office and asking for a file of this journal, which was furnished him, sat down and commenced an examination of it. He was recognized shortly afterward by one who had seen him in this city before and spoken to. After exchanging the usual compliments of the day the stranger took to one side the gentleman who had recognized him, and several minutes were spent in common-place conversation, when the stranger desired to know if there was in the city a cunning, sharp detective, and a man of nerve, who would be the one to assist him in an important and delicate undertaking.

Before proceeding further we will state that this stranger, whose name we have but cannot give now, claims to be directly on the trail of Charlie Ross and his kidnappers, and that he is only a few hours behind them. His statement is that he has followed them for weeks, to various towns in this State, through the Monongahela valley and into the States west of the Mississippi. He says he has talked with little Charley Ross and knows just exactly how he has been treated by those who have him in custody. The lad has been disguised as completely as possible. His curly hair has been cut short, his face and neck, and arms up to the elbows discolored with a preparation of some kind, and his boys suit taken off him and a little girl's wearing apparel substituted. He passed through Pittsburgh early yesterday morning, in charge of a man and two women. Such is the statement of the gentleman who called at this office yesterday, and who furnished *sub rosa* many particulars in addition to what is given above. He claims to know just where the parties who have the boy are going, and to be able to lay his hands on them by noon to-day.

In compliance with the request for a detective, one who is considered the best in this city was sent for, and in a short time appeared. He was introduced to the stranger and questioned him in this office for two hours, for the purpose of learning if his story could be relied upon. He was so well satisfied with the answers to his interrogatories, that he evidenced his belief in the story by packing his satchel, and together, the Pittsburgh detective and the stranger, who is no mean detective himself, left this office and this city in the afternoon, on the trail of the kidnappers. The reason given by the gentleman, among others, for taking a Pittsburgh officer into his plans, is, that he has good cause to believe that, if he secures the assistance of any of the New York or Philadelphia detectives, he will be either sold out or have his plans frustrated by them, as they are, as a matter of course, anxious to get both the credit and the reward.

If the plans, a knowledge of which was entrusted to our reporter, prove well based, and the wires the two detectives have laid are well worked, the telegraphic news of this evening will doubtless announce the result.

A "DARK" PICTURE.

A Colored Reverend in Trouble—Hearing Yesterday Morning—He is Bound Over to Court.

The case of Rev. G. W. Jackson, pastor of the Zion Baptist church, in Allegheny, who is charged with an assault with intent to commit rape, and of which mention has already been made in our columns, came up for hearing yesterday morning before Alderman Joseph Butler. A large delegation of the "colored sisters" were present, with a few of the "brothers."

W. D. Moore, Esq., appeared for the prosecutrix, and J. S. Young, Esq., for the defense. After being sworn, Mrs. Rachel Roy testified that she resided at 41 Pasture street at the date of these occurrences. Jackson boarded at her place. It was August 15, 1873, when Jackson called, and I asked him to give me a vote in my book. He said he would vote on certain conditions. These conditions I could not comply with; they were improper. He made an improper assault upon me. (Assault described.)

Mr. Hanson Roy was next sworn, who corroborated in the main, the above statement, as had been told him a short time after the occurrence of the assault. The details, however, are unfit for publication.

R. B. Coulter was next sworn, and the defendant's attorney stated that he looked upon him as a prejudiced witness, and did all in his power to prove this by the testimony of the witness himself. He testified that at a meeting of deacons, Jackson was asked whether he was guilty, which question he (Jackson) refused to answer, and seemed to think that he was above reproach and that the deacons had no right whatever to interrogate him on such a subject. Accordingly a "self - appointed committee," composed of brothers Baltimore, Chapman and Coulter, (the witness under examination) went to work to investigate the charges, and called upon Mrs. Roy when they obtained a statement from her, containing the alleged facts which were prepared for presentation to the church. This statement, we copy from the original document is as follows: We, the following members of the Zion Baptist Church do hereby present the following report to the deacons of the church for a full investigation. First—That there has been for the last three months and is at the present time public rumors implicating the conduct of Rev. G. W. Jackson, Pastor of the Zion Baptist Church. This public report eminates from Mrs. Rachael Roy, which she related to us in the presence of each other, and her husband which is as follows: Rev. Mr. Jackson did on three different occasions ask me improper questions. The first time he acted improperly toward me was when I presented to him a book and asked him to give me a vote. He said if I would do what he would ask me to do he would give me his name on my book. I said to him that I did not know what he intended to ask me, and that he might ask me to do something that I could not do. He said I could comply with his request if I would. I then said possibly he might ask me for something I could do but would not. He then requested me not to get mad when he did ask me. I said I would not promise not to get mad until I knew what he was going to demand of me. The conversation ceased here and Mr. Jackson left by saying he would call again. He called the second time and made the same improper interrogations which I denied him, stating that I had a husband and did not want him or any other man bothering around me in any such manner. He called the third time when he made the assault as contained in my affidavit

I also wish to state that when Mr. Jackson and Mr. Truhart came to see me about this matter, I did "not" deny to either of them, by word or writing, that he did not attempt the thing stated in my affidavit. I am also willing to testify at any time to these facts in the presence of Mr. Jackson, and before any committee of the church he my appoint.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement.

[Signed.] RACHEL ROY.

Attest:—Mortin, Chatmond, Baltimore, R. B. Coulter.

The above document was produced at the trial yesterday morning and created quite a "breeze." Mr. Coulton was farther examined as to whether he had anything to do with bringing the information against the Reverend gentleman, which he denied. After the arguments of the counsel the Alderman said: "I shall hold the defendant in the sum of $500 bail to answer to this charge in Court." After a little noisy demonstration on the part of the pastor's friends the crowd dispersed. It may be proper to add that the defendant gave the required bail and went free.

$10 to $100 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars, Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall st., N.Y. d&s

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

MANY of our churches will be closed to-morrow on account of repairs being made.

T. H. COLHOUER, of the Fifth Church, spent the last Sabbath with the congregation at Amity, by their special request.

REV. COLLINS will fill the pulpit of the First Reformed Presbyterian church to morrow in the absence of Rev. Young.

REV. J. M. JOHNSTON, pastor-elect of the Fifth U. P. church, will occupy the pulpit to-morrow at the usual hour.

REV. W. E. WADE, of Iowa, will occupy the Pulpit of the Third U. P. church of this city, to morrow morning and evening.

THE Oakland M. E. Sunday School, which has been holding its sessions in the morning, will resume afternoon sessions to-morrow afternoon.

PASTOR MURRAY of the First Church, Methodist, preached at Sharpsburg last Sabbath, his own church not yet being ready for re-opening.

THERE will be a grove meeting on the Ohio circuit, near Edersville, Washington county, Pa., commencing on Friday, August 14, 1874.

E. A. BRINDLEY, we learn, proposes retiring from the Sharpsburg pastorate at the coming Methodist conference. He is an experienced minister

REV. YOUNG, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, still continues in delicate health, which accounts for his absence from his congregation.

REV. J. M. JOHNSON entered upon his new charge as Pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church last Sabbath. Preaching to-morrow in the morning and afternoon.

REV. DR. ORMOND, of the Eleventh U. P. church, late Temperanceville, will preach a sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock to the young people.

SERVICES will be resumed in the First Methodist, Fifth avenue, church, to-morrow, Sabbath morning. The pastor, Dr. Murray, has returned to the city, and will preach at 10½ A. M.

EXCURSION tickets will be issued for the Mount Sewickley camp meeting, near Leetsdale station, which begins on the 18th, over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

THE customary Wednesday and Friday morning services at Trinity Church, intermitted this week, owing to the absence of the Rector on missionary business, will be resumed next week.

THE edifice of the new Baptist Church is rapidly approaching completion. It will be very neat and well adapted to the wants of the church. The total cost of the building will be about $5,000.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Clarion, has recently added eighteen to its membership by confirmation, profession and membership, through the instrumentality of its pastor, Rev. James Grant.

REV. C. U. HEILMAN, for many years the agent of Franklin and Marshall College, has been a candidate for the Elk Lick charge, in the Somerset Classis, of this synod. We hear he has received a call, which, under the circumstances, doubtless means an acceptance.

THE First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, (Dr. Swift's) will be reopened for divine service to-morrow morning, having undergone recent repairs in the main audience room. Rev. Alex. Clark will preach at the usual hour.

THE congregations in the Sandusky street and Nixon street Baptist churches, Allegheny, have been large, and the prayer meeting very interesting during the heated term. Baptisms have occurred in both churches recently.

THE Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. Lea, pastor, which has been closed for repairs, re-opens to-morrow, August 16th. Communion services in the morning. Rev. Beardsley, of Canada, will preach in the evening.

THE first Retreat for the Catholic Clergy will be held in St. Francis' Monastery, Loretto, on the 17th of August, and the second Retreat on the 24th. The Retreats will begin on Monday, in the evening, and end on Saturday morning.

MANY of those to whom Rev. F. A. Hutchison, formerly ministered at Noblestown and vicinity, surprised him by calling at his residence and presenting him a substantial token of their regard in the shape of one hundred dollars in greenbacks.

A "HOME CAMP MEETING" will be held in Fayette city to commence September 3d, and close the following Monday or Tuesday. There will be three public services each day in the church. Fayette city is quite accessible to all by the river.

THE noon meeting at Y. M. C. A. Rooms today, will be led by Mr. J. F. Robinson. The subject is the Sabbath School Lesson of the International Series. Subject, Power over Demons. Sabbath School superintendents and teachers invited.

SERVICES will be resumed to-morrow in Calvary Episcopal Church, East Liberty. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Vincent, who has been spending a brief vacation among the Adirondacs, we believe, will reach home to-day quite reinvigorated by his short rest from parish labors.

THE Castle Shannon Campmeeting, that commences on the 20th, bids fair to be a grand success. Cottages are going up briskly, and all necessary arrangements are being made to make the meeting interesting. It is in good hands and faithful men are managing the interests.

DURING the absence of Dr. Pearson, of this city, his pulpit has been supplied by Revs. I. Sawyer, H. Cooper and S. L. Morgan. The work on the foundation of the new edifice is being pushed forward with energy. On last Tuesday the Soho Mission school of this Church had an enjoyable pic-nic.

THE ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Episcopal Church, in Beaver Falls, will take place on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. The stone will be laid by Rev. Dr. Scarborough, of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and addresses will be delivered by him and Dr. Spalding, of St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church, non Episcopal, will meet at Connellsville, Pa., September 2nd, in the church of which Dr. Collier is pastor. About eighteen or twenty annual conferences will meet during the fall, at all of which, delegates will be elected to the General Conference, to meet at Princeton, Illinois, in May, 1875.

AT the Third Church, Methodist, Pittsburgh, Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor, at its quarterly meeting, the first Sabbath in July, thirty two persons were received into the church, and a good religious feeling prevails in the congregation. Among the promising features of the church is the Young People's Association, consisting of about fifty young men and women.

ON Sunday, the 2d of August, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec gave in the New Baltimore, Somerset county, Catholic Church, at the 8 o'clock Mass, the First Holy Communion to 18 children. At 10 o'clock Mass he delivered a most eloquent sermon, and after Mass, he confirmed 59 persons, many of whom were converts, who were received into the Church during the last year.

THE New Castle District Methodist Episcopal Conference at its last session in Mercer, Pa., organized a District Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mrs. Nancy Clarke, of New Castle, was elected President, Mrs. M. E. Clarke and Mrs. C. G. Graham, Vice Presidents, and Mrs. M. E. Beck, of Mercer, Secretary. Mrs. John Graham, of Poland, read an essay on "Our Work," which is highly spoken of.

ABOUT the time the improvements were commenced at the Bingham Street M. E. Church (South Side), re-opened for religious service Sunday week, the pastor, Rev. L. McGuire, commenced preaching in the Market house on Sunday afternoon, which has been attended with such signal manifestations of divine favor, that he intends to continue the practice as long as the season will permit out-door services.

FROM the minutes of the 35th anniversary of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association we take the following summary: Number of churches, 35; baptised during the year, 520; total membership, 3,763. Benevolent contributions, $60,960.06 Reports received from 31 Sunday schools—Officers and teachers, 448; membership, 4,400; baptisms from schools, 218; contributions, $4,929.52; volumes in libraries, 7,764; numbers of papers monthly, 7,398

SAYS the *Christian Advocate* "the Crusaders of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, blessings on them! have set a noble example of benevolent activity in connection with the recent calamity in these cities. They turned their 'Head Quarters' into work-shops for the benefit of the suffering. They issued a call, earnestly requesting the ladies of the two cities to lend a helping hand in making clothing for the destitute. Sewing machines were brought into requisition, and busy hands employed in the work of mercy. In the meantime their missionary work in the streets and saloons has not been neglected."

THE Sunday School Convention and Institute of the Monongahela Baptist Association is to convene at Uniontown, Saturday, September 3, at 2 P. M. The order of exercises will be: 1. Call to order—prayer. 2. Report of treasurer. 3 Reports from schools. 4. Election of officers. 5. Reports from new schools. 6. Arrangements for childrens' meeting on Sunday. 7. Evening meeting. Questions for discussion. Names of persons appointed to open discussions. "May we expect the early conversion of Sunday school children under the instructions of truth?" Rev. B. F. Burwell. "What is the relationship of the Sunday school and the church?" Rev. A. J. Collins. "Ought Sunday schools to hold special meetings for prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit?" Rev. R. C. Rush.

THE Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Association will commence their first meeting on their new and beautiful grounds at Castle Shannon on next Thursday, the 20th inst. The dedication of the grove to the worship of God will take place on the first day (20th) with appropriate services. A number of ministers will be present and participate. As the association has incurred considerable expense in purchasing and fitting up their grove to accommodate and benefit the public, a small admission fee will be charged. A large boarding hall has been erected, where good meals can be secured, and desirable lodgings for the night on the most reasonable terms. Ample provisions have been made for horses and carriages, and no effort has been spared by the association to render the encampment convenient and desirable.

WORKS OF ART.

The Frescoing in the Allegheny Council Chambers.

Thursday evening the Councils of Allegheny City held their first meeting in the renovated chambers. The persons who had charge of the improvements, adornments and embellishments deserve much credit for the manner in which the work has been carried out, and it is doubtful if any corporation can boast a more ornate and artistic place of meeting than the city fathers across the river. The most noticeable feature in the two rooms is the artistic and beautiful frescoing. The work of appropriately beautifying the ceilings and walls was entrusted to Vogel & Son, the celebrated artists in fresco, whose place of business is in the third floor of the new Iron block, at the corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue. These gentlemen conceived a series of new and beautiful designs, which have been executed with great skill and have shown a sense of the beauty of color blending which has rarely been excelled. Those who wish to be convinced that frescoing can be raised to the grade of high art should pay a visit to the Allegheny Council chambers and inspect the work of L. Vogel & Son.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Leipzig, at Southampton; Berlin, at Bremen.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The Thirtieth ward station house on the South Side will be completed to-day.

····Wm. Carroll the referee in the late prize fight between Edwards and Collyer, has awarded the stakes and the fight to the former.

····An aged lady named Mrs. Sullivan died very suddenly on Thursday night at the residence of her son on Front street, near the Point.

····Rev. E. C. Colman will lecture on Thursday evening next, at Library Hall, in aid of the sufferers by the late flood. His subject is the "Union of Civil and Ecclesiastical Power by Constantine."

····A new trial has been granted in the case of David E. Blackburn, the Steubenville grocer, who was recently convicted of setting fire to his own house for the purpose of getting the insurance money.

····Mr. John Porter, of New Cumberland, West Virginia, had his pockets picked at the Allegheny Station yesterday afternoon. The thieves took about $80 in money and a number of checks on which payment has been stopped.

····A little daughter of John Eschelman, living on Carson street, on the South Side, made a narrow escape from being run over yesterday by a heavy road wagon. It was barely rescued in time to prevent the vehicle from passing over its body.

····Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, has issued a warrant for the arrest of Alborn, Clark & Co., charged by Richard Geary with maintaining a nuisance at their foundry, on Beach street, in the shape of a low chimney which emits altogether too much smoke.

....During the storm of Wednesday afternoon three barges laden with coal belonging to the Diamond Coal Company were wrenched from their moorings, near Hays's landing, on the Monongahela river, and were sunk. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

····On Wednesday evening the grand demonstration of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, of Steubenville, together with their invited guests from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, took place in Steubenville. The whole affair passed off pleasantly, and was a grand success in every feature.

····An election was held in the Central armory on Thursday evening for field officers of the Fourteenth regiment. The election was conducted by Brig-general Jos. Browne of the Second brigade, and resulted in the choice of Joseph Haymaker as lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph H. Gray as major.

····The Pittsburgh Central Turnverein Society gave an entertainment and ball at Turner Hall on Thursday night for the benefit of the sufferers of the late flood. The attendance was large and, no doubt, a considerable sum of money was raised for the praiseworthy object for which the entertainment was given.

····A hearing was had yesterday evening before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, in the cases of officers Dyer and Harris, charged by Ellen Curran with forcibly entering her house on Resaca street. After the testimony had all been taken the defendants were discharged, the magistrate stating that they only did their duty.

····On Thursday afternoon the residence of Thomas Armor, on Overhill street, was entered by thieves and thoroughly ransacked. The family are absent from the city, and from appearances the villians had things their own way for several hours. The domestic, who has charge of the house, is unable to tell whether anything is missing or not.

····The office of the Steubenville *Gazette* is offered for sale, the proprietor, Mr. C. N. Allen, wishing to engage in other business. The office consists of a daily and weekly newspaper and steam job printing establishment, every thing being new and complete. The editor announces that both papers are permanently established, and will be sold at a bargain.

....In the cases of Brawdy against Poor and Levis, before Alderman McMasters, we are informed that the defendants are not held for perjury, no such charge ever being brought against them, but it seems the suit involves the right of a liquidating partner to renew notes, which Levis claims is given by the law, and even to borrow money with which to pay the debts of the firm.

····Some malicious person or persons, on last Thursday night, committed an act of vandalism, by throwing stones at the windows of the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue. It is hoped the authorities will endeavor to ferrit out the perpetrators of this deed, and also to keep a vigilant look-out, especially after a temperance meeting has been held in front of the church, which has been done for some weeks past on each Thursday evening.

PERSONAL.

***Mrs. Catharine Beckert, mother of Commissioner Beckert, died last evening at her residence on Mount Troy, at the advanced age of sixty-two years. Her family and friends have our sincere sympathy in this, their time of bereavement.

***Gen. G. E. De Utassy, of New York, is in the city, the guest of Captain Louis Hager, of the Second ward. The General has a war record of which he may well feel proud, and is looked upon as a representative military man in the Empire State.

***Mr. W. W. Wilson, of John Wilson & Son, leaves on Monday next, for quite an extended tour through the East. Willie deserves a vacation as he is very attentive to business, and always to be found at his post. We wish him a good time generally.

***Among the guests at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday, were, D. Bowers and wife, T. G. Barrett, B. Schlesinger and Del Hollingsworth Philadelphia W. C. McGee, Bloomfield; J. Hunt and son Mt. Pleasant; R. McFadden, Manongehela City; F. E. Oglevee, Sedgwick Station; A. G. Oglevee, East Liberty; D. Strickler, Dawson Station; S. C. Jones Butler and S. K. Leonhart, Greensburg.

***E. Huested, R. M. Gates, John L. Block, Harry E. Chester, J. W. Moore, J. S. Laird, Jr., Frank Taylor, A. J. Shallenberger, Philadelphia; John Bowman, Monongahela City; F. F. Browning, Falls City, T. C. Danawa, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. W. Hartzell, Anderson; M. L. Sweeney and D. O. Black, Petrolia; and C. B. Wright, Modoc City, were among the names registered at the Central Hotel yesterday.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

MARY MCGLOWN was committed to jail last evening, by Alderman M. F. Cassidy on a charge of fornication, to await a hearing on the 19th inst.

HEALTH OFFICER H. T. Tylor, had made an information against David Davis, for nuisance in allowing discomposed cabbage stocks to stand in his lot, from which there arises an unpleasant odor. The case was heard by Mayor Fleming last night.

MAYOR FLEMING last evening issued a warrant for the arrest of Wm. Burrell who is charged by Henry Butcher with assault and battery. They were working on the new school house on Girty's run near Millvale borough, and commencing to quarrel, ended in a fight.

JEREMIAH KING, of the South Side, who has only been out of the "barrel factory" a few days, was arrested yesterday morning for committing an aggravated assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Sarah Duff. He was held in the sum of $800 to answer to the charge.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Judge McCandless on the Bench.)

Orth & Layburn, bankrupts, Washington county. The demurrer to the rule upon the assignee to show cause why he should not pay the claims of George Hiler et al., laborer in the woolen factory at Canonsburg, is sustained, and the petition dismissed as being premature, without prejudice to petitioners' claims to priority upon the final distribution of the estate. Black for demurrer and Watson *contra*.

N. L. Finn, bankrupt, Erie county. The report of Register Woodruff on bankrupt's petition for discharge approved, and discharge refused. Question argued at July term, at Erie, by Marshall for, and Brainard *contra*.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. The exceptions filed to the approval of the election of John A. Blair as assignee overruled, and the said election approved.

Geo. A. Johnson, debtor, Bradford county. At the request of the party enjoined, the hearing on motion for injunction adjourned to the 4th proximo. Davenport for and Carnahan against the same.

Christian Oeser, bankrupt, Allegheny. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate situated in Indiana township, Allegheny county, presented and approved. Duff & Leggat for assignee.

Amos Tenny vs. the Brady's Bend Iron Company, debtor, Armstrong County. On motion of the solicitor for Wheer & Ferguson, trustees, the return of John B. Boyd, Sheriff of Armstrong county, and special commissioner under order of the Court, of May 29, 1874, for the sale of certain real estate, and distribution of the proceeds thereof, having been confirmed *nisi* on the 3d instant, was confirmed *absolutely*. Purviance for trustees.

A Man's a Man for A' That.

This may have been true at the time the Scottish bard gave his poems to the world, but times have changed, and now a man must dress neatly and genteelly in order to entitle him to the good opinion of his fellow-man. We do not say that this is as it should be, but only state the fact, and advise all who would appear in a becoming and suitable garb to visit the popular and fashionable Clothing Emporium of Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, and inspect the full and seasonable line of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, both foreign and domestic, of unusual excellence and durability of color and texture. He who patronizes this house is pretty sure to find such a style of goods as will suit his taste, such prices as cannot fail to be satisfactory, and such a neatness of fit as will give continual pleasure in the wearing. New Fall styles arriving, to which the attention of their patrons and friends are respectfully solicited.

Extra Carriages at Extra Bargains.

All articles, whether of ornament or utility, have suffered a very great depression in price within a year, and buggies, barouches and all classes of vehicles, either of business or pleasure, form no exception to the rule, but we would rather say that they have suffered to a greater extent than any other class of goods, judging from the extremely low prices at which very neat and very elegant carriages are offered by Mr. H. R. Davis, at his Carriage Repository, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Penn avenue. Seeing is believing, and to those who doubt the truth of real good carriages being offered at what might be called, half price, we say visit his establishment and be convinced that no better opportunity was ever presented for bargains than at this Repository.

Two Equitable Decisions.

It has been decided by one man that Edwards is the best bruiser, but it has been decided by many men that B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street, is an expert in the art of getting up neatly fitting suits, and that the quality and style of his cloths, cassimeres and vestings are hard to beat. Go and order a suit to measure, and receive full satisfaction in quality, style and price.

"Weeks Doing's in Wall Street," explains stock operations on small capital without risk. Copy sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., 2 Wall street, N. Y. D&W

A FATAL SPREE.

Sad Result of a Wedding Celebration—A Man Thrown Over a Bannister and Instantly Killed.

A young man named Simon Ward was married, on Thursday, at the little village of Camden on the Monongahela river, opposite McKeesport. In order that his companions might celebrate the event, the bridegroom gave Sidney Davis and Benjamin Wilson, each a $5 bill with which to treat the boys. After gathering their friends the party proceeded to the village tavern kept by Davis & Son and invested the $10 in a barrel of beer. By ten o'clock the company had all become more or less under the influence of liquor and shortly after Sidney Davis started to go home. When he reached the porch he encountered Teddy Law, who has some reputation as a wrestler, and Davis and Law became engaged in a quarrel. A young man named Benjamin Wilson, who was in the saloon playing cards when the difficulty started, asked some one to "play his hand," and went out upon the porch for the purpose of pacifying Davis. All his attempts in this direction were, however, of no avail, and Davis ordered him to go away and mind his own business. Wilson however persisted and Davis jumped from the railing of the porch and struck Wilson a heavy blow, which sent him over the bannister of the porch to the ground, a distance of nearly ten feet. As the unfortunate young man did not make his appearance after the fall, some of his companions went to search for him, and found him where he had fallen, quite dead. He was lifted up and taken into the tavern, when it was discovered that his neck had been broken.

Davis, as soon as he knew that Wilson had been killed, started for this city, and visiting the Mayor's office, gave himself up to Detective Cupples. When in custody he expressed the deepest sorrow at the sad event, stating that he and the deceased had always been friends and never had the slightest difficulty.

Coroner McCollin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Wilson when the facts stated above were elicited. The jury returned a verdict: That Benjamin Wilson came to his death at the saloon of John Davis & Son at Camden Station, Mifflin township, on the night of August 13th, 1874, by being struck and knocked over the bannisters of the porch of said saloon a distance of 9½ or 10 feet by Sidney Davis, causing his death.

At the close of the inquest the coroner made out a commitment against Davis on a charge of murder, and he was placed in the county jail.

Wilson, the deceased, was about nineteen years of age, and was employed as a driver in a coal pit. He is said to have been of a very peaceable disposition, and was not intemperate in his habits. His parents reside in the immediate vicinity of Camden. Davis, the murderer, is about twenty-five years of age, and is a coal miner by occupation. He is subject to violent outbursts of temper, and served one term of eighteen months in the Work House for assaulting a man near the scene of the murder.

Haslage's New System.

Groceries being an article of every day consumption, their freshness, purity and cheapness are matters of no small importance to the consumer. And so expert have producers and manufacturers become in the process of alloying and adulterating these articles that it is almost impossible for consumers to detect injurious and hurtful ingredients, and therefore arises the necessity of purchasing from such establishments as are honest, and reliable, and well-known for affording to their customers such and only such goods in this line as are genuine and absolutely free from any admixture of foreign and unwholesome ingredients. Those desiring these articles of the finest and best qualities are commended to the extensive and long established house of William Haslage, No. 18, Diamond, Pittsburgh, which has for so many years maintained an enviable reputation for all those qualities which secure liberality of patronage and success in business. By reference to his advertisement in another column, our readers will be enabled to form some idea of the extensive variety of goods on hand, as also the very cheap rates at which the same are sold. Mr. Haslage makes no debts, buying for cash and selling strictly for cash, so that his business is not subject to the losses which attend the credit system, and the benefits arising from this plan of business, are all given to his customers in the reduced prices of his goods. In other words he is not obliged to charge his paying customers with an additional five or ten per cent. in order to cover the losses sustained from non-paying patrons. Parties can rely on goods purchased from this house as fully meeting their every expectation, and completely filling the measure of representation in regard to their purity and excellence. In the matter of Coffees, he does his own roasting, and the same can be had fresh every other day, and warranted to be of superior quality. All kinds of Spices are ground in the establishment, and guaranteed to be strictly pure. All goods packed and delivered free of charge. Another convenience of this house is that parties living out of the city can order goods, and the selections and prices will be as satisfactory as if done in person. Write to No. 18 Diamond for a circular which will explain Mr. Haslage's new and popular system of business.

Entertaining and Instructive.

If you wish for literature of the "laugh and grow fat" order, or that with which to entertain and while away a pleasant hour, or that which, bordering on the substantial, will edify and instruct, then you can be suited at the book and news house of Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. Variety and excellence are qualities that reign supreme at this establishment, and be the taste of the reader what it may, something is sure to be found here for its gratification. Especially will the ladies be pleased to find an assortment of books and magazines for their profit and pleasure, and the juveniles can also be suited with books adapted to their taste and capacity.

Unsurpassed in Excellence.

The boot and shoe house of Wm. Martin, No. 108 Federal street, Allegheny city, is especially worthy the patronage of those who desire an article of extra good quality in the line of boots and shoes. None but the best are kept in store, while his own manufacture need no words of praise. Parties patronizing No. 108 are assured of entire satisfaction as to price and substantial excellence.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Cattle: receipts 2,000 head. Market quiet, steady and firm for good grades; dull for others. Sales of fair to choice steers at $5.25@5.75; medium to good $4.75@5.50; Texans $2.75@4. Shipments 3,400; Hogs: receipts 7,600; market active, firm and higher, especially for the best; inferior $5@5.50; common to fair $6@6.50; good to choice $6.75@7.25; extra $7.50@8. Shipments 5,400. Sheep: receipts 400; market dull and unsettled; sales at $3.45@4.10.

TRAVELERS' TESTIMONY.

Thousands of Travelers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, &c., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to sea-sickness and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of northern Alaska, or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

DIED.

KLEMAN—On Thursday, August 13, at 8:45 A. M., PETER KLEMAN, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Penn avenue, on SUNDAY, August 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SUTMEYER—On Friday morning, August 14th, at 4 o'clock, EDDIE C., youngest son of Henry and Elizabeth Sutmeyer, aged 4 years, 10 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 60 Resaca street, Allegheny, SUNDAY AFTEROON, August 16th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN—On Wednesday evening, August 12th, 1874, at Mansfield, Pa., Miss ANNIE BROWN, aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, August 15th, to proceed to Chartiers Cemetery.

COOPER—On Friday morning, August 14, 1874, WM. M. COOPER, aged 75 years, father of Daniel Cooper.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, from his late residence at Springfield, Ohio.

SCULLY—On Friday morning, at 7½ o'clock, WILLIE, youngest child of Wm. J. and the late Alice P. Scully, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Cornelius Scully, Esq., Chartiers township, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Patterson's stables, No. 117 Fourth avenue, at 1½ o'clock.

JORDAN—At Columbia Farm, Pa., on Friday morning, August 14th, Mrs. SAMUEL JORDAN, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock TO-DAY, from the residence of Alderman John D. Moreland, 766 Penn avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KNOX—On Friday, August 14th, in the 3d year of his age, GEORGE O., son of G. M. D. and Mattie E. Knox.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Adams street and Preble avenue, Allegheny City, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WIGHTMAN—On Friday morning, at 8:10 o'clock, at the residence of his father, near Hiland avenue, East End, HENRY WIGHTMAN, in the 35th year of his age.

Funeral on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave stables of Moreland & Mitchell, Liberty street, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHEARING—On Thursday evening, at half-past 10 o'clock, TOBIAS G. SHEARING, in the 51st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence 199 Chartiers street, Allegheny City, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Co.'s office, 47 West Ohio street, Allegheny, at 1:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS,
NO. 30 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

☞ CHARTIERS CEMETERY, NEAR Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.
Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,975,763.25.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth avenue.

FLOWERS, PLANTS.
We offer a very large stock of Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Carnations, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Coleus, &c., &c., &c., wholesale and retail. Also Philadelphia and Excelsior
LAWN MOWERS.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH
112 Smithfield St., opp. Postoffice.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.—42 BALES BROOM CORN. For sale by
R. DICKEY & CO.,
90 Water street and 98 First avenue.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.

Services Last Night—The Sermon—The Preacher—Friday Morning Experience Meeting—The Sermon, Preachers, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, August 14, 1874.

Last night a large audience listened to a sermon preached by Dr. R. S. Miller, on the following text: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" The doctor is a close, clear thinker. His preaching is argumentative, and at the same time eminently practical. To thinking people he is always an interesting preacher. The sermon last night made a fine impression on the audience.

This morning was perfectly delightful—clear and bright, with a pure and bracing atmosphere. The whole encampment is like a paradise. Happy faces and cheerful voices greet us all around.

The experience meeting this morning was excellent; the power of God rested upon the people. Songs of praise leaped from many bounding hearts.

The sermon preached at 10:30 o'clock by Rev. James A. Miller, of Allegheny city, was heard with much interest and profit. It was an able and eloquent discussion of "Christian Love, Faith and Hope." Mr. Miller is an earnest, emphatic preacher.

The number of preachers is rapidly increasing. Not less than twenty-five are present. Among these is one who may be regarded as a patriarch. He has a large place in the hearts of his ministerial brethren. They pay him a sort of homage; listen to every word he utters with the profoundest attention. He is good and wise, ready for his summons at any moment, waiting patiently and hopefully the will of the Master. This venerable and much esteemed patriarch is Rev. T. M. Hudson. All are glad to have him here. AMICUS.

A NOBLE GIFT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Subscribe $5,000 to the Relief Fund.

Major A. M. Brown yesterday received from A. J. Cassatt, Esq., Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, announcing that that organization had donated $5,000 to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late flood. The letter making the announcement is as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD VICE PRESIDENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 13, 1874.

A. M. Brown, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Executive Relief Committee Pittsburgh, Pa.

MY DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held August 12, 1874, it was

Resolved, That five thousand dollars be donated by this Company toward the fund being raised by the Citizens Executive Relief Committee of Pittsburgh, Pa., in aid of the sufferers by the flood of July 26, 1874.

I accordingly have the pleasure to enclose a voucher for the sum named, in favor of John Dean, Esq., Treasurer, which will be cashed by the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburgh.

Yours very truly,
A. J. CASSATT.

Where Do You Get Your Clothes.

Of one thing the writer of this article is certain, which is, that you do not get them at 225 Liberty street, the fashionable tailoring house of Messrs. T. Scandrett & Co., for if you did, the material of which they are made would be of a more fashionable pattern, and the fit would be something of which you could boast, and which competent judges would be compelled to pronounce perfect. The name of Scandrett & Co. has become a synonym for a faultless fit, as the common remark of ladies, when seeing a young gent neatly clothed, viz: "He gets his suits at Scandrett's," fully proves. If any one knows of a better place for getting complete satisfaction in elegant material and neatness of make-up, let us know, that we may write it up.

More Durable than His Head.

Patrick, did your wife, Bridget, strike you on the head with malace aforethought? No, your honor, she struck me with a broom. Why, how could a broom make such a wound as that? Well, you see, it was one of Mardorff's brooms, and they are made so strong it is not safe to have them in the house. But it has saved me money, though, for my wife has used this Mardorff broom nearly a year, and she is mighty rough on brooms and me, too. I used to buy a broom nearly every week, and I would not give one Mardorff broom for a dozen of others. You ought to try them, Judge.

Quality—Style—Price.

For superior qualities, late styles, varied assortment and low price of furniture of all kinds, go to the Furniture Emporium of A. Ortleib & Co., No. 92 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rate, only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED—TENNESSEE LANDS.—A Gentleman about visiting East Tennessee would attend to examining title and quality of any tract in that section for parties in this vicinity. Address at once, P. O. Box 654. au15-f68

WANTED—MORTGAGES ON GOOD Good City Property. Money to loan in sums from $1,000 to $6,000. Inquire of SWOGER & WRIGHT, Real Estate Agents, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny. au13

WANTED—50 TWO OR FOUR horse teams to haul gravel and cobble stones. Apply at the foot of Wayne street, on the Allegheny river, on TUESDAY MORNING. JACOB S. LOWRY. au5-f50

WANTED—TO BORROW—ABOUT TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Mortgage will be given on improved city property worth Six Thousand Dollars. Address Box F, GAZETTE office. au5-f54

WANTED—AGENTS FOR EVERY county in the United States to sell a new Patent Vegetable and Fruit Knife and cover. Quick sales and good profits. Address E. K. ABRAMS & CO., Brownsville, Pa. jy30-f12

WANTED—A GOOD FURNISHED room and board in a private family or boarding house, on or near Wylie avenue, above Fulton street and this side of Herron avenue. Address B. BARTON, Central Hotel. au3-f31

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXperience desires a position as foreman or superintendent; is thoroughly acquainted with the hardware business; is a machinist by trade and has had experience with gun, sewing machine and sheet brass tools and machinery. I will take machinery or small goods to build by contract. References first-class. Address "D.," Box 1735, New Haven, Conn. au7-f50

TO LET.

TO LET—ONE FRONT AND ONE BACK room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most pleasant localities in Allegheny City. Convenient to both lines of street cars and near Parks. Apply at 89 Arch street. au5-f56

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ROUTE.—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE of all the morning dailies, at Oakland Shady Side and surroundings. For terms apply at this office, or SAMUEL HOOD, Oakland Car Station.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—ABOUT 1,500 pounds of Type Metal for sale. Enquire at the office of the FREIHEITS FREUND, No. 143 Smithfield street. au5-f33

FOR SALE—1000 FIRST CLASS TAR barrels, for sale by Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works. Office, 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. au4-f27

FOR SALE—A NEW FRAME HOUSE of 4 rooms and good cellar, with Lot 48⅛ by 21 feet, situate on Chartiers street, 6th ward, Allegheny. Price $2,200. Inquire of SWOGER & WRIGHT, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny, Pa. au4

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa. jy14

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE OF FIVE Rooms, Attic and good Cellar, with a good Lot, on Sedgwick street, 6th ward, Allegheny, will be sold for $1,200 cash, and a monthly payment of $22.31 for 9 years and 8 months. Inquire of SWOGER & WRIGHT, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny. jy20

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE FAMILY HORSES, just in from Ohio, full brothers, very closely matched, 5 and 7 years old, color dark bay, 16 hands high, very kind, and can be driven by a lady, are not afraid of the cars. Can be seen at MEVEY'S stable, Seventh (late Irwin) street, city. JAMES HASTINGS, Norwich, Ohio. au8-f35

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY GOOD Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms, bath room, water closet, hall and cellar, gas and water. Lot extends to an alley. Property situate on James street, Allegheny, one square from Parks and school house. Possession at once. For terms, &c., apply to JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., 41½ Federal street, Allegheny. au5-f40

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—IN THE borough of Bellevue, neat frame dwelling, containing 4 rooms, kitchen and cellar, with coal house and other outbuildings. Lot 53x140 feet. Good facilities for water. Property centrally located, contiguous to railroad stations, churches and school. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply to JAS. W. DRAPE & CO., 41½ Federal street, Allegheny. au5-f39

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR BUILDING Lot, 45 feet front and 145½ feet deep on the most desirable part of Allegheny avenue, near Cabinet street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. This is an excellent site for a first-class residence, near the beautiful residence of John S. Slagle, Esq., and Lawyer Hall. Paved alley in rear of lot. Will be sold cheap. For price and terms, inquire of JAMES W. DRAPE & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 41½ Federal street, Allegheny City. au5-f41

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT—CONvenient to city business, in the Tenth ward, Allegheny City, within ten minutes' walk of the P. V. street cars, offered for sale. This property, containing two acres, with two front located streets, is situated on a very select elevation commanding an extensive view and scenery unequalled, and entirely free from smoke and dust, and pleasantly laid out with natural grove, clear air and delicious spring water. The improvements are two-story Dwelling containing eight rooms and outside Kitchen, good Cellar, Cistern, convenient new Outbuildings, Fruit Trees and Shrubbery of choice quality. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or during business hours at 166 Federal street. T. THEOPHILUS. au1-f63-TU&S

GROVE & BAIR,
120 Wood St., Pittsburgh

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
Velocipedes and Wagons,
BASKETS, SATCHELS, BRACKETS,
CROQUET, BASE BALLS AND BATS,
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

LIVINGSTON & CO.
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address Lock Box 890 Pittsburgh

ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE.

Letters remaining uncalled for in the Allegheny Postoffice, Friday, August 14, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Armstrong N
Barker Mary
Cox Lucy
Davis Ellen
Debaves R A
Davis Mattie
Dark M C
Dickson Sarah
Ewing Jennie
Findley Mary
Gearing M S
Greenawalt Mary
Griffin A M
Hays C
Handshoe Lizzie
Hageman Emma
Jones Mrs Jno
Kerr Matilda
Linn Mrs Jno
McCourtney A
Monday Missouri
McCarrol Mary
Mullin C
McKain C
Mercer Mrs
Morrison Hannah
Muthler Mrs L
Nixon Agnes
Orr Mrs Jas
Payne Jane
Patterson Ella
Richardson Mrs Wm Y
Robinson Mary
Rogers Mary
Richards Mary C
Roberts Lucy
Sanders Sarah
Snyder Mrs G S
Stroboier Annie
Smith Allie
Thomas K
Wilson S F
Weyman E
White A

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Albert Chas
Augenbaugh J J
Alford J H
Blakely C A
Bowden D J
Brindley Rev E A
Burket W A J
Brown J O
Barclay Thos
Clark A
Corkin Geo
Craig Geo
Cassidy G R
Caw H K
Cook Henry
Christen Jno
Carr Jno
Crow Rev Thos
Collins Thos
Darby Geo
Davis Jas
Eckler G W
Frazier David
Fick F
Ford R
Fleming Jas
Famous Wm
Fairly Jos
Ferguson J S
Golden B
Gettman P
Gordon J S
Hopkins C
Hutcheson Wm
Hastings Wm
Hurner P
Hart F
Hawk M
Hoffman C
Hugh G M
Hugh C
Ingram Arch
Jones J M
Karis M
Mather L
Mowstore Robt
Miller Mr
Moore S B
Musselman C
Marchant P
Murray D
Marshall J H
McConnell J M
McLain G F
McGill Alex
McKeever R
McCarty R
Nelly Wm
Nevin S
Paul Robt
Phillips H
Potter C
Robert Rev W H
Riley Wm
Ruck Jno
Russel & Son J
Robins Jas W
Randol, McCosh & Co
Randal & Miller
Rogers Jno Jr
Swaner M
Swearingen J C
Stern Van J
Stafford S
Stone Jno
Shannon R
Smith Geo
Sandish A L
Valentine C
Wickley W
Wessenburger P
Williams Thos
Wright J N
White Jno
Winkler Jno
Wilkinson S
Wolf Henry

J. A. MYLER, P. M.

Russia Leather Goods.

A choice and well selected assortment of Russia Leather and Seal Skin Wallets, Card Cases, and Bill Books, of the very finest and most durable material, very cheap. Fine Stationery in all the newest styles of folds and shades, constantly on hand, and a new invoice just received.

J. R. WELDIN & Co., 101 Wood street.

Where to be Clothed.

The best place in Allegheny city for good fitting suits is at the Merchant Tailoring House, of Mr. T. Heckert, No. 47 North Diamond. An ill-fitting suit has yet to leave his establishment. His cloths, cassimeres and vestings are of the best quality, his suits the most stylish, and his prices the most reasonable. A full line of furnishing goods of superior quality at popular figures.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described envelopes, during the year ending August 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,
size 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the Department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by machine. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermillion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the post office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this Department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced therein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in such extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or the firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the postmaster or United States district attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D C.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

J. A. B.............................W. H. B

S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS OF
FANCY BARRED FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL,
Blue and Albion Jeans.
SUPERIOR KNITTING YARNS
Of all colors and numbers, suitable for Knitting machinery, GUARANTEED ALL WOOL.
FACTORY, RIVER AVENUE
Below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

KNAKE & M'GINN
AGENTS FOR THE
Arion, New York and Shomacker, Philadelphia,

PIANOS, and Dealers in
Estey Organs.
PRICES—Pianos, $300 to 750. Organs, from $66 to $750, according to style and finish.
Musical Instruments of every description; also, Sheet Music and Music Books, Operas by different publishers &c.
NO. 12 SIXTH ST.,
Late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, a Good Head Stone, or all kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 45 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

RED CEDAR FENCE POSTS—2,000 for sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 90 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MINNIE LODER..........................Manageress.
JAMES PORTER........................Stage Manager.
IMMENSE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
Minnie Loder's
Excelsior Star Combination
TROUPE AND BRASS BAND.
Consisting of 22 Star Artists in a Glorious and Unequaled Programme of Novelties.
Friday, August 14th, Testimonial Benefit of
MINNIE LODER.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh as follows:
CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.
PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m., Philadelphia 3:35 p. m.; New York 6:45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p. m., Philadelphia 6:35 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:32 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS daily, at 12:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:45 a. m., Baltimore 2:40 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:30 a. m., New York 9:45 a. m.; Baltimore 6:45 a. m., Washington 8:42 a. m.
FAST LINE daily, at 6:26 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a. m., Philadelphia 6:40 a. m., New York 9:45 a. m., Baltimore 6:45 a. m., Washington 8:43 A. M.
WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:06, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:06 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:41 p. m.
BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:46 a. m., 5:01 and 9:21 p. m. Sunday 9:21 p. m.
WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 4:01 p. m. and 7:11 p. m.
JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.
MAIN LINE WESTWARD.
Trains arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time:
Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday..........1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........1:51 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily..........9:06 a. m.
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily..........8:21 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation, 6:36 and 8:21 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a. m., 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:11 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accom..........5:11 p. m. and 9:21 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:36 a. m.
WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.
MAIL TRAIN..........6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS..........2:16 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM..........9:26 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM..........11:21 a. m., 6:21 and 11:21 p. m. Sunday 12:51 p. m.
ACCOM. FOR BUTLER..........6:36 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.
Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time:
Express, connecting from Butler..........10:06 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:41 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation..........8:11 a. m. and 1:41 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m. and 6:16 and 10:06 p. m. Sunday 9:51 a. m.
The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from Hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13am	Pacific Express	2:18am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex	10:58am
Erie & Asht. Ex	6:23am	Chicago Ex	11:58am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	6:53am	Erie & Asht. Ex	2:38pm
Chicago Express	9:58am	Chicago Mail	3:43pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	1:58pm	Cleveland Ex	3:53pm
Pacific Express	2:13pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	5:48pm
Wellsville Ex	4:28pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex	6:08pm
Erie & War. Ex	4:58pm	Erie & Asht. Ex	11:28pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38am	Leetsdale Ac	5:53am
Leetsdale Ac	10:23am	Leetsdale Ac	7:43am
Leetsdale Ac	12:08pm	Beaver Falls Ac	8:13am
Sharps.&Asht.Ac	1:13pm	Enon Ac	8:48am
Enon Accom	3:48pm	Sharps.&Asht.Ac	9:13am
Leetsdale Ac	5:33pm	Leetsdale Ac	12:53pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23pm	Beaver Falls Ac	2:13pm
Leetsdale Ac	8:28pm	Leetsdale Ac	4:28pm
Leetsdale Ac	10:58pm	Leetsdale Ac	7:38pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MEYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. M. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 29, 1874, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Buffalo Ex	6:45am	Night Express	5:30am
Hulton Acc	6:50am	Hulton acc	6:30am
Kittanning acc	9:40am	Soda Works acc	8:10am
Hulton acc	11:40am	Hulton acc	8:40am
Titusville Ex	12:40pm	Brady's Bend acc	10:00am
Brady's Bend acc	3:35pm	Hulton acc	1:50pm
Hulton acc	4:50pm	Titusville Ex	3:15pm
Soda Works acc	6:00pm	Kittanning acc	5:45pm
Night Express	8:10pm	Hulton acc	7:20pm
Hulton acc	10:50pm	Buffalo Express	9:40pm

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points northeast.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.
Church train leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from Hotels or residences to destination.
Ticket office No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.
On and after MONDAY, May 11th, 1874, and until further notice, trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead acc from Ormsby	6:00am	Homestead acc	6:55am
Through Mail	8:45am	Pittsburgh acc	8:25am
Monongahela acc	11:00am	Pittsburgh Ex	10:2?am
Monongahela Ex	4:00pm	Pittsburgh acc	3:15pm
Monongahela acc	6:15pm	Through Mail	6:00pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.
Special Steamer to and from Brownsville and up river points connect with all fast Trains at Monongahela City, as follows: Leaving Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12:20 p. m., connecting to arrive at Pittsburgh at 10:20 and 6:00 p. m. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 4:00 p. m., connecting to arrive at Brownsville at 9:00 p. m. From 4 to 8 hours the quickest route.
Purchase Through Tickets via this Route.
Baggage Checked Through.
Baggage called for and delivered. General Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
JOHN M. BYERS,
Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILWAY, Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore "Short Line."
CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after SUNDAY, MAY 10th, 1874, Trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10am	McKeesport acc	6:40am
Through Mail	7:00am	McKeesport acc	7:25am
Mixed Way	9:30am	W. Newton acc	8:20am
McKeesport acc	11:00am	Through Ex	8:45am
McKeesport acc	2:35pm	Connellsville acc	10:40am
Connellsville acc	3:35pm	McKeesport acc	1:00pm
McKeesport acc	4:30pm	McKeesport acc	2:00pm
W. Newton acc	5:10pm	McKeesport acc	4:50pm
McKeesport acc	6:20pm	Uniontown acc	6:15pm
Through Ex	8:00pm	McKeesport acc	7:40pm
McKeesport acc	11:00pm	Through Mail	8:25pm
W. Newton Ch T	12:45pm	W. Newton Ch T	10:05am

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily, except Sunday. Express Train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
SAMUEL C. HOUGH,
General Passenger Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. Pan Handle Route.
On and after JUNE 28, 1874, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13am	McDonald acc	6:53am
Columbus Mail	7:13am	Washington acc	8:03am
Washington acc	8:33am	Steubenville acc	9:38am
Pacific Express	9:58am	Cincinnati Ex	7:08am
McDonald acc	10:43am	McDonald acc	12:?3pm
Pittsburgh Ex	2:13pm	Washington acc	3:53pm
Steubenville acc	3:28pm	Columbus Mail	5:23pm
Washington acc	5:03pm	Fast Line	2:13pm
McDonald acc	6:13pm	Southern Ex	12:18am
Sunday Ch train	12:48pm	Sunday Ch train	10:03am

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Gen. Supt.

BONDS
We have for sale a small amount of
"Sub Dist. School Bonds"
These Bonds bear
Eight Per Cent. Interest,
payable annually, and are in all respects A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
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Henry G. Hale,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Is now receiving direct his
Spring & Summer Importations,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole.
400 " Springfield Oak Sole.
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddler and Shoemakers stock, wholesale and retail.

STATIONERY.
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, cor Wood st. and 6th avenue, and No. 226 Liberty St. (New Triangular Bank Building.) Pittsburgh Pa

CIGARS DE JOY,
For the speedy relief and cure of ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, and all affections of Bronchial Tubes. Price per package of 25, $1.50; by mail $1.60. Imported by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Smithfield and Fourth avenue,
au6-f43 Sole Agent.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Cresson Springs, Cambria county Pa.
Will open for the reception of guests June 17, 1874.
For other information apply or address
GEO. W. MULLIN, Proprietor
Mountain House
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Phila.

BROOM HANDLES—3 CARS.
For sale by
R. DICKEY & CO., 90 Water street.